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A

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

MANUAL

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

SECOND EDITION,

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE

GRAND CANALS, SCHOOLS, FINANCES, &c.

NEW-YORK :

PUBLISHED BY E. BLISS AND E. WHITE,
No. 123 Broadway.

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1824

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A BRIEF

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL

MANUAL

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK:

EXHIBITING

The Situation and Boundaries of the several Counties—the Cities, Towns, Mountfins,
Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, &c. in each—the Villages, and other places within the
limits of each Town—distances from the Seat of Government, &c.

AND DESIGNATING

*The pincipal Places and the seat of the Courts, &c. in each County—the places in which
Post-Offices are kept—the Incorporated Villages, &c.*

SECOND EDITION—ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

CONTAINING, ALSO,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE GRAND CANALS;

THE

Population of each Town and County—the situation of the FINANCES;
PROPERTY, and other Publick Concerns of the State—with
much other Statistical matter.

NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED BY E. BLISS AND E. WHITE,

No. 123 Broadway.

PRINTED BY D. FANSHAW,

No. 20 Slocum-Lane.

1822.

EXPLANATION.

1. The column under the word "TOWNS" contains all the *towns* legally constituted and incorporated in the county.

2. The column under the words "VILLAGES, &c." contains the *villages and other places* (if any) in the county, placed against the *town, within the limits of which* they are situated.

3. The *figures* next on the *right hand* of the towns show the number of inhabitants in such towns.

4. The figure 1 at the *left hand* of a town, village, or other place, in *either* column, shows *that* to be the *most considerable* place in the county—figure 2 the *next*—and figure 3 the *next*, in like order:—taking into consideration, as well the situation and *publick* business, as the wealth, populousness, buildings, accommodations, and trade of such place.

5. This mark "[inc.]" placed at the *right hand* of a village, shows it to be *incorporated*, and declared *such* by law.

6. The *other names* in the column headed "VILLAGES and other places," which are printed in *Italick* letters, are the names of considerable compact settlements, considered and known by common consent and custom as *Villages*, though not declared *such* by law.

7. COURTS. The places where the Courts are held in each county are designated by an *asterisk*, thus "*", placed immediately on the *right hand* of such places.

8. CLERKS' OFFICES of the several counties are usually kept at one or the other of the shire or court towns: * * But where it is known they are *not*, the place where they are kept is *designated* by the letters "(C. C. O.*)" placed *next* on the *right hand* of such place.

9. POST-OFFICES are kept at those places which have a *dagger*, thus "†," placed also on their *right hand*.

10. The *figures* of the *last* column, on the *right hand* of the whole page, express the *number of miles* the place *against which* they are set is *distant* from ALBANY, the SEAT of GOVERNMENT—reckoning on the shortest *practicable travelling* route.

[See INDEX at the end.]

District of New-York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 28th day of February, in the forty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, STERLING GOODENOW, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words following, to wit: "A brief Topographical and Statistical Manual of the State of New-York: exhibiting the Situation and Boundaries of the several Counties—The Cities, Towns, Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, &c. in each—The Villages and other places within the limits of each town—Distances from the Seat of Government, &c.—And designating the principal places, and the seat of the Courts, &c. in each county—The places in which Post-Offices are kept—The *incorporated* Villages, &c. Second Edition, enlarged and improved—Containing, also, an account of the grand Canals: the population of each town and county: the situation of the Finances, Property, and other publick concerns of the State; with much other Statistical matter."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned;" And also to an Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Designing, Engraving, and Etching Historical and other Prints."

JAMES DILL, Clerk of the District of New-York.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE first edition of the New-York Manual having been favourably received by the publick, I should long since have manifested my gratitude by issuing an improved edition, but for a pressure of other concerns, and a desire to embrace in it the Census of 1820. I now submit to the publick an edition, which I have found it more difficult and laborious to prepare than it would have been to follow the advice of publishers and others, and to compile a ponderous volume. The great increase of the divisions of territory, the progress of improvement, and other important changes since 1811, have vastly augmented the mass of matter which pertains to the subjects of the work. It is much easier to describe at length, and to write over many pages, than to compress matter, and still render it clear and full. But it having, from the first, been my great object, as stated in the conclusion of the *Statistical* part, to render the advantages of the state more known to all, and to put it in the power of thousands of our own citizens, who have not much money or time to spare for books or study on such dry details, to understand pretty fully the situation and affairs of the state in a little time, and for a trifling sum—I have rejected all suggestions of adding maps, hundreds of pages, or binding. Maps of the State are now seen every where—book-making is foreign from my design—and a bound book could not so well be carried in the pocket, like a newspaper or almanack, as this is intended to be, whenever it is desirable. I looked only to use, convenience, and economy: for facts, thus condensed, and presented, in their *results*, in a strong light, are more easily and distinctly remembered or recollected than long descriptions of them. The world, I believe, feels the inconvenience of knowledge and ideas being scattered through millions of mighty volumes. It has cost me too much time, however, to crowd the *seeds of books*, as it were, into a thin pamphlet. I have also found it difficult, sometimes impossible, to ascertain many little common facts with precision; and my topographical information from Erie, Genesee, Tioga, and Herkimer, has not been so minute as I expected.

But I assure the publick, I shall use all means in my power to render future editions, if called for, as perfect as possible. I believe this is *correct*, in the way in which any fact is stated, *to the close of 1821*, and may be relied on. Calculations and conjectures are accompanied by the reasons for them. I have striven to make the account of the Grand Canals, and the grounds of their expected value to the community, as minute and full as possible in so brief a sketch; which, with other new matter and tables, has compelled me to delay the publication, and to increase the number and size of the pages, and price accordingly. I have also added a full INDEX of all *names* and *subjects* in the work. An *Explanation* of the columns, marks, figures, and whole arrangement of the *Topographical* part, is placed on the preceding page.

Having no ambition of authorship, I omitted to insert my name in the former edition, except in the certificate of copy-right; which (as many suppose) gave occasion for some *singular* mistakes and misstatements. In order that no one should bear another's burdens, I subscribe my name to this preface. I have now only to render, in this general way, my cordial thanks to several correspondents in different parts of the state, for the great assistance they have afforded me; and to add, that I shall be equally grateful for any further information or corrections, which may enable me to make the Manual more worthy of publick favour.

STERLING GOODENOW.

New-York, February 20th, 1822.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE following *Tables*, and part of the plan of their arrangement, were originally made for my own use only. The reasons and necessity for them, being the same to an individual as to the publick, will be sufficiently understood, when I shall have explained, in the course of these remarks, the *general* use and convenience of this Manual. When I had partially executed my original design, several persons wishing for copies, and suggesting the great convenience such a kind of pocket Register, or *verbal map*, as it were, might be to the generality of readers, travellers, and men of business, I enlarged and improved the plan, and undertook to collect sufficient facts to make it full and correct. The time and pains necessary to be spent in doing this, however, have been greater than was at first imagined, and the publication was, consequently, long delayed.

The great extent of this State, the number and variety of important posts and situations it contains, as well as the flourishing commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, which its rapid settlement has suddenly exhibited to the world, all tend to render its topography not only interesting, but very different from that of most other states, and difficult to be well understood even by its own and oldest inhabitants. The rapidity of its settlement and improvements has so far outstripped a swift legislative career of municipal regulations, and of local and territorial arrangements, that even a thorough knowledge of all the statutes of this State would by no means enable a person to understand all its divisions and subdivisions—much less to tell *where*, or *within what* county or town, many of the well known and established settlements and villages are situated.

Hence arises another difficulty, almost peculiar to this State, namely, that of several places bearing the same name:—for although the legislature very properly made an attempt, in 1808, (and at sundry times since,) to give *new* names to all those *towns* which had a name previously *appropriated* to some *other* town, the remedy, even in that respect, was not quite complete; and, after all, it was found that so many places within the limits of sundry towns had taken and retained the *name* of the town from which some of their inhabitants have migrated, or for which some of them have a fondness, that we still have neighbourhoods, settlements, post-offices, and villages, named *several times over* after older towns and villages. These not being towns of themselves, but wholly contained *within the limits* of some town corporate—which has (for all purposes of elections, state and county affairs, assessment of taxes, maintenance of the poor, &c.) a *distinct* and *different* name, they remain unaltered by the legislature. Many of these villages and places will, as population and wealth increase, be erected into separate *towns*;* but, if they should

* Such has already been the case with Lansingburgh, Utica, Athens, Ithaca, Salina, Waterford, New-Lebanon, Lyons, Saratoga Springs, Oswego, New-Baltimore, Lewiston, Saugerties, Sand Lake, Fort Edward, Colesville, Pleasant Valley, and Hyde Park, which have been taken from the towns of Troy, Whitestown, Catskill, Ulysses, Onondaga, Halfmoon, Canaan, Sodus, Saratoga, Hamibal, Coxsackie, Cambria, Kingston, Greenbush, Berlin, Argyle, Windsor, and Clinton, and erected into distinct and separate *towns* by their former village-names. But the villages of Auburn, Cooperstown, Geneva, Ogdensburgh, Sandyhill, New-Hartford, Sag Harbour, Setauket, Monucello, Little Falls, Peekskill, Skaneateles, Rochester, Syracuse, Clinton, and many other considerable places, are all *within the limits* of, and *belong to*, towns having *other* and *different* names—which is the reason of their not being found in the returns of votes, electors, inhabitants, assessments, valuations, &c.

be permitted to retain the same names, the difficulty will rather be increased, than obviated, by such circumstances. And, as these places acquired their names by common consent and usage only, it may, with some, be a matter of doubt how far it might be proper for the legislature to interpose to do away such confusion. It is certainly to be regretted, that in *naming* any *new town*, legislatures have permitted the adoption of a name which had been already *appropriated* to any place in the United States: for the towns, cities, and villages, in one state, now seem to be little else but the repetition of the *names* of another; and it has become absolutely necessary, in doing business with any safety, to *designate*, in writings and directions, the *state*, as well as the city, town, or village. But it is very remarkable and strange that any one state should allow of *two* or more incorporated towns, within its territory, bearing the same or *nearly* the same name: yet we still have in this state, "*Stanford*" and "*Stanford*," and "*Charleston*" and "*Charlton*," Hempstead and Hampstead,* "*Minden*" and "*Mendon*," as names of towns; besides, *two* different towns by the *same* name of "*Harrison*," two named "*Concord*," and two "*Freedom*." These might easily be rectified by prefixing the word *New* to the present name, or adding *ville*, *burgh*, or the like. But, without going into a total and thorough reformation, it will be difficult wholly to avoid the occurrence of mistakes on account of the near *resemblance* there is in the sound and appearance of such names as the following: Genesee and Geneseo; Otego, Otsego, and Otisco; Owego and Oswego; Le Roy and Le Ray; Cayuga and Cayuta; and Plattsburgh and Prattsburgh.

In addition to this, the names of counties have been usurped by towns situate in *other* counties, and the names of towns also by *new* counties—Thus, the Counties of Montgomery, Clinton, Courtlandt, and Sullivan, were so named *after* there were *towns* of the *same* names in the counties of Orange, Dutchess, West-Chester, and Madison—and Schoharie County contains the *towns* of *Jefferson* and *Broome*; Dutchess county, the *towns* of *Washington* and *Clinton*; Oneida county, the *town* of *Steuben*; Sullivan county, the *town* of *Rockland*; and Essex county, the *town* of *Leuris*; which last mentioned six towns were so named *after* there were counties erected by the *same* names. And now there is the *town* of *Monroe* in the county of *Orange*, *Hamilton* and *Sullivan* in *Madison*, *Livingston* in *Columbia*, *Franklin* and *Tompkins* in *Delaware*, *Pulnam* in *Washington*, *Richmond* and *Seneca* in *Ontario*, *Greene* in *Chenango*, *Chenango* in *Broome*, and *Columbia* and *Warren* in *Herkimer*.

That such confusion of names is perplexing and troublesome not only to strangers and travellers in this state, but to its own citizens and inhabitants, I need not remark. I have heretofore noted these circumstances to members of the Legislature; and, in one instance, I took the liberty, in the winter of 1810, to propose to a member of the Assembly, that the *town* of *Tioga*, being in *Broome* county, and having within itself the *village* of *Owego*, (while on the opposite side of the creek and in the county of *Tioga* lay the *town* of *Owego*,) should by law take the name of *Owego*, and give its name to the town then called *Owego* in *Tioga* county. But perhaps it was considered (as the subjects of this Manual will probably be by many) as too trivial and unimportant to occupy the attention of any one, much less that of the Legislature. But so will not think any one mortal who may, by the confusion of which I have been speaking, utterly lose the title of lands, the collection of a debt, the arrest of a run-away, goods sent by carriers, or information contained in letters or packets mis-sent or mis directed. In 1813, however, the Legislature *did* alter

* In my former edition I printed this latter name, *New-Hempstead*, as it was in the *original* law erecting that town, though it was called *Hempstead* only, in the Revised Laws of 1801. I presumed there was a mistake in the laws of 1801, and so a member of the Legislature, of that year, has since informed me. He states, that it was passed and ordered to be engrossed "*New-Hempstead*:" and so he supposed it had been, till he found it *Hempstead* only, after it had passed the Council of Revision. In the Revised Laws of 1813, it is called "*Hampstead*;" and so I accordingly print it—taking care, as between this town and *two* others in *Queens* county, to be "*right to*" an *e*, if not "*to a t*."

the name of Owego to that of Tioga, and *Tioga* to Owego, leaving the village of Owego in a town of its own name, and the *town* of Tioga in the *county* of Tioga.

AND FIRST—

This variety and confusion of names and situations renders it *further necessary* in the transaction of business to designate not only the *State*, but always the *County*, and sometimes (where a village is meant) even the *Town*, if the place in view be in the State of New-York.* And to ascertain all this, is impossible to most people, without the help of a Directory or Manual of the kind I have prepared. This, therefore, was the *first* object of my original Tables; and on inspecting them and considering the plan, I found I could embrace a variety of *other objects* of equal convenience. Accordingly, I proceeded to designate, by a *particular mark*, (as noted in the Explanation, page 2,) the seat of the Courts in each County—the places where there is any Post-Office—which are the places of the first notoriety or importance in each county—the distance from the Seat of Government to most of the towns or villages—and the number of inhabitants in each county and town, &c. And I hope the *convenience* of the *plan* will not be found less than the *use* of the Tables: inasmuch as it presents *all these facts* to the eye at *one view*, instead of leaving them to be looked for, one by one, through sundry pages; and exhibits, as it were, a geographical *skeleton of the State* by Counties. I could devise no other plan which would give so much information in three times as many pages; nor could it in a different mode be obtained in thrice as much time.

In addition to the above named objects, I concluded to add the *boundaries* of each county, which would show at once its *relative situation* and all the counties to which it lies contiguous; and to these I superadded the rivers, lakes, and streams—the bays and harbours—the mountains, &c. by which the natural advantages of each county for commerce; for navigation and other uses of water; for air, climate, agriculture, &c. could the more easily be imagined. So that with

* *Names of Places.*—Notwithstanding all the Legislature has done on the subject, the *confusion* and *similarity* of names increase; and it is made still more embarrassing to the people by the Post Office Department at Washington. Among many instances, I will only mention, that the villages established by law in this State, by the names of “Binghamton” and “Esperance,” are, by the P. M. General, called *Chenango Point* and *Schoharie Bridge*. And some of our loose and indefinite names, and names taken from neighbouring states or old and celebrated countries, (which my limits do not permit me to set forth at length) add greatly to the perplexity. We have *Sardinia* and *Italy*, *Denmark* and *Norway*, and even *Russia* and *China*, all in this state. We have *eandour*, *summit*, *hope*, *harmony*, and other *abstract* terms converted into names of *towns*; and *may* yet have *fairness*, *base*, *love*, and *melody* equally *perverted*. We have a *pair* of *Baths*, *Manchesters*, *Romes*, *Auroras*, *Johnstowns*, &c. and the names of “*Hamilton*, *Washington*,” and “*Union Village*” are spread over the state as “*plenty* as *blackberries*.” Yet it is as easy to form a *new name* as to find an old one not already in use among us; as any one may see, who will observe the *different* names of places in this state formed with the single word *West*—at least *eleven* already. And the great inconvenience daily occasioned by the present situation of the state in this respect, has induced many to hope and believe that the Legislature will yet attempt a reform. A gentleman had a letter addressed to him at *Croton* in the town of *Courtlandt* in West Chester county, called in the Post Office books *Courtlandt Town*: it did not reach him, and was supposed to be lost or purloined—and the important information did not arrive in time to be of any use. Three months afterwards it arrived from “the drooping *West*,” where it had been sent on a pilgrimage, (not to *Mecca*, but to *Nomachy*, or the war of names,) because there is a village called *Courtlandt village* in *Courtlandt* county!

There ought to be no town or village in any one county by the same or a similar name with another county, town, village, or place. Would not the inhabitants of the *several* places bearing the *same* name, if the Legislature should recommend it to their consideration, *mutually* arrange this matter, and all, but *one* place, take other names? In the last law incorporating the village lately called *Union Village* in *Rensselaer* county, that name is properly discarded, and “*Nassau*” substituted in its place; though, as this is the name of the *whole territory* of the town of *Nassau*, it would be better to have assumed an *entirely* different or new name, as the inhabitants of “*Hamilton*,” in the town of *Madrid*, have more wisely done, by discarding the name of *Hamilton*, and substituting *Waddington* therefor. A thorough reform on this point throughout the state would be alike useful and important to our own citizens, and those of other states and countries who have friends or business in this.

the use of a page or half page, any person can, in a few minutes, obtain a considerably minute knowledge of the geographical situation, topography, and civil divisions and settlements of any county; and in a day or two, of the whole state.

Whether ever so great and well digested a collection of such minute, *perhaps* trifling knowledge, could deserve to be published even in a small book, some persons may probably question. Certainly any *one* single fact in this Manual—as the *exact* situation of a certain place—whether there be a post-office in any particular town or place—where the Courts in this or that county are held—whether there be *legally* any such *town* as the one in question, or whether it be only a *village* or other place with a *distinct* acquired name, &c.—seems a very simple thing and a trivial inquiry. But, although there is scarcely a citizen who will not want, twenty times a year, to ascertain some one of these facts, which may be of considerable consequence at the time, yet he will seldom be able to do so till such knowledge has ceased to be to him important. And it is not unfrequently the case that these kinds of compilations (to make which is the business of “every body and nobody,” and therefore seldom undertaken) prove of more real publick service and utility than many other works which it might be both pleasant and reputable to compose.

Yet I hesitate not to risk this publication, because I deem statistical and topographical accounts of any portion of a country of no inconsiderable importance, both in a historical and political point of view. And I have observed, with regret, the general apathy which prevails in our country on the subject of collecting and embodying *facts* and *information* of this nature, while *visionary* and *speculative* essays and writings, as well on statisticks and history, as on politicks, are sought for with so much avidity.

The advantages which the political and literary world derives from such works as those of Sir John Sinclair, will be acknowledged by the statesman and historian at least. And the Tables of Mr. Blodget, and Mr. Coxe’s “View” of the U. S. although not either so full or minute as to give distinct views of *particular* states, deserve even yet more commendation than they have received. [The excellent and more copious publications of Mr. Pitkin and Dr. Seybert on the statisticks of the United States, have appeared since the above remarks were first published, and are valued in a degree somewhat nearer their great use and merits than such works formerly were. Their details, however, relate *chiefly* to *commerce* and *revenue*.]*

* In preparing my first edition, in 1811, I had added some illustrations of the great importance of works more full and particular, like Sir John Sinclair’s, in stating the ability and means of each state, county, town, and settlement, to furnish not only subjects of commerce and materials for manufactures, but arms and munitions of war, and the subsistence of armies:—And, I had asked, in case war should ever be the lot of the United States, of what immense advantage would it not be to the War Department, and especially in the calculations and contracts of Purveyors and Commissaries, to have before it, as well, tables and statements of the number, quality, and amount of the horses and other cattle, and of all kinds of manufactures and natural and agricultural productions (for any given year or years) in *any and every* portion of our country where it might be necessary to clothe, equip, or subsist armies—as of the local situation, state of the roads, and channels of transportation, and relative distances of places, to or through which it might become necessary or convenient to direct their march? (a) But fearing it might be deemed an impertinent digression, or swell the work beyond my prescribed limits, I struck it out of the copy. Yet, ere one year had elapsed, war was declared, and I received a Circular from the U. S. Purveyor of Public Supplies, requesting *minute* information relative to many of these and some other particulars in this state. It was not *then* possible for any individual, or publick body, or officer, (nor would it be even now,) very fully or satisfactorily to comply. In common with others, what facts I possessed or could collect, I imparted. But it is now known to the world how deficient was our knowledge and policy in this behalf, and how expensively and lamely our prosecution of the war hobbled on through 1812 and 13. The disasters of that period should teach us hereafter to have the knowledge of our means and strength, and *where* and *in what* proportion they are to be looked for, *plainly before us*. It would by no means be just to lay all our losses and failures in the early part of that war, to the account

(a) Early in the last war, an order was sent from some of the Departments, directing a lake vessel to proceed to a foundry in Onondaga Hollow, there to load with cannon shot and shells, and then to proceed to Rome in Oneida county, and there discharge said cargo!!

But such a mass of information as the works of Coxe, Blodget, and others, were designed to give, I have not attempted to embody in these few pages—it would have destroyed my two-fold *secondary* object, *brevity and cheapness*. Few of the thousand little particulars of the date of the settlement of places,

of incompetent rulers and generals of that day, or to some dissatisfaction among the people and a partial want of concert or union of views in our councils. The complete success of our little navy bears strong testimony to the great advantage of knowing *how* and *where* all supplies are to be procured, and *whither* exertions can most effectually be directed. If the course of ships is naturally easier than the march of armies, so much the more is it requisite to know the *exact* situation of every part of the territory: and, our country was as capable of supplying sufficient armies as the navy, had provident measures been as early adopted for the land as for the sea service.

The event having made me regret that I struck these considerations from my first edition, it behoves me to consider the propriety of restoring them in this: and when, on recurrence to letters I received since that period from sundry public agents, I find the plan I was then about to suggest supported by the judgment of those who were then in a fair situation to appreciate the utility of it, (and approved in express and decisive terms by the Purveyor of Public Supplies,) I hope I may be excused for saying, that it could not but conduce to great national convenience, to establish, at the seat of Government, a *Publick Office* for the collection, deposit, and digestion, in order and form, of all such information as is alluded to in the foregoing observations. Except for the *constitutional* necessity of equalizing the representation in Congress, it is *all* quite as important as a return of the number of inhabitants in the Union. And, although it might be done in some sort in the offices of one of the heads of the Departments, yet it would be vastly better attended to, and more complete and useful, if committed to a *separate* officer, whose *special* duty it should be to have all such materials well arranged, properly classed, and intelligibly digested. For this purpose a separate and distinct office, or a branch of one of the Departments, seems quite as proper and necessary as a Patent Office. The returns and details in relation to a part of these subjects, which some of the individual states are preparing, are not in the power of the national government: and if they were, (and they will probably be made public, or transcripts obtained,) still similar information from the *new* states and territories is yet *more* important, as occasions for having recourse to it much oftener occur in those parts of the Union than elsewhere. The enormous expenses of the recent expedition to the Council Bluffs, and the sufferings of some of the troops at that post for want of good supplies, are sufficient to confirm this remark. And when the extension of our territory to Cape Florida and across the rocky mountains to the Pacific Ocean, our occupation of the mouth of Columbia river, and the difficulties we may possibly have with other nations in that quarter, are duly considered—the idea of making provision for obtaining the most particular *topographical* and *statistical* knowledge of the whole of our country, which our situation and circumstances will admit, and for a suitable *office* and competent officers to digest and preserve it, is strongly fortified by the past experience of this and all older nations.

Similar views, no doubt, as well as the extension and protection of our frontier settlements and the Indian trade, entered into the policy of government in undertaking expeditions for exploring sundry rivers and portions of the country west of the Mississippi and around the Great Lakes. And, as such a mass of matter as these expeditions, and future surveys, censuses, travels, &c. must necessarily form, might, I should conceive, be more than it is convenient or consistent with other important duties of the Secretary of War or of State; an office, of the kind, here humbly suggested, would give greater value to the facts collected, by bringing them together at a single point and in a clear and digested form, for the use and easy inspection of every branch and officer of government and their agents, and others whose interests or curiosity might render such information either necessary or desirable. At the same time it would not less subserve the purposes of geography and the cause of American education and learning generally, than that of internal commerce, natural history, and national policy and improvement—inasmuch as very interesting and valuable publications might, under publick authority or permission, be occasionally issued from such a magazine of materials. The travels of Pike, Lewis and Clarke, and Schoolcraft, have been of much service, although embracing too much territory to be full or minute on many points. One would suppose we have already experienced inconveniences and losses enough, from calculations, projects, and expeditions founded, or in some measure proceeding, on loose or exaggerated accounts, vague information, or mere conjecture. A reliance in *all* publick measures (as well as in foreign commerce and revenue) on nothing but *actual* returns, *minute* and *exact* details, and *specific* facts, which such an establishment would soon place within the reach of the government, would be found, in the result, as good policy as it is *true economy*.

The well remembered exhortation of the immortal Washington—to *preserve peace, be prepared for war*—a principle of policy so eloquently enforced by the amiable Feulcon in the 14th book of Telemachus (a)—is not more salutary or economical in reference to the preservation of peace than of independence and national prosperity. To prevent the necessity of relying on other nations for revenue or employment, learn to employ yourselves, and that

(a)—Car le vrai moyen d'éloigner la guerre et de conserver une longue paix, c'est de cultiver les armes, &c.

the number of houses, character and occupations of the inhabitants, soil and productions, face of the country, seasons, prospects, publick buildings, schools, roads, bridges, curiosities, local commerce, manufactures, agriculture, flocks and herds, wealth, &c. could come within the small compass of my plan. The publications of the New-York Historical Society have afforded considerable information on the topographical and statistical history of some parts of the state. But the anticipations of *Dr. Miller*, expressed twenty years ago in his *Retrospect* of the 18th century, were not in *any* degree realized, till the appearance of Mr. Spafford's *Gazetteer* of this state, in 1813; which, though not the most judicious in its arrangement, nor very clear and happy in its style, gave the publick a great and valuable collection of the various particulars above mentioned. A new and improved edition of this useful work is in preparation, which, with the advantage of the *Returns* of a *new State Census* of various household manufactures, and of horses, sheep, and cattle, as well as of the Electors, (now nearly completed,) will doubtless give a very minute and full view of the situation, wealth, and improvements of the State of New-York—indisputably the most interesting portion of the Union.

SECONDLY.

To pursue the more immediate purpose of these remarks, I ought perhaps to state some reasons which have governed me in the further arrangement and execution of my plan. And—

1. The division into *Counties* was not less natural than convenient. The people are represented by counties in the lower branch of the Legislature,* and

employment will soon produce ample means to pay for its encouragement and protection. Or, in other words, to prevent the surprise and embarrassment of a total failure of revenue from abroad, live as if *that* revenue had already ceased. If revenue constitute "the sinews of war," what sort of *preparation* is it, which leaves those sinews to be *cut off* by the very declaration of war itself?

But to know when and by what degrees such a sound policy *can*, with propriety, be introduced, a *precise* knowledge of the amount of consumption and supply of all articles of necessity, convenience, or ornament, required in a country; and also of the *actual* amount produced in it, as well as what it could produce if sufficiently encouraged; is absolutely requisite in all rational plans of policy or finance. And if all such necessary details of the present resources, skill, and ability of this country to sustain itself in all things, were collected *in one view*, statesmen would no longer doubt, that a system of national policy and revenue might be commenced, which, at no distant day, would render us truly independent of the rest of the world—and leave our councils unshackled by the awkward necessity of putting all statements of our *financial* affairs in a holy-day dress; or by the political dread of asking a small additional contribution *from ourselves* to make up deficiencies, which are the natural consequences of our own improvidence.(c) Our resort, then, to foreign countries would be voluntary in the government as well as individuals; and at such times and places, and for such things only, as profit, convenience, taste, or pleasure should dictate.

(c) When the *Debt* of the U. S. which was but \$20,570,627 in 1811-12, has run up to \$98,423,605 at the close of 1821, and we have to borrow millions annually to support the government, is it not time to think of some way of escaping the British "Blessing" of a publick debt and inability to pay even the interest of it without borrowing? I love not to dwell on gloomy prospects: but let those reflect with complacency on the present state and course of our finances, who can—*non ego*.

* GOVERNMENT.—This does not fall strictly within the first objects of this work; yet it may be useful to observe, that the Legislature consists of a Senate and Assembly. The *Assembly* now consists of 126 members annually elected, as stated further on in the *Table* of Population; but, by the Amended Constitution, after this year it will consist of 128 members. The *Senate* is composed of 32 members, four from each of the following 8 districts, into which the state is divided. After the first election, *one* from each district is to be elected annually, viz.

1st District—The counties of Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Richmond, and New-York; 162,758 inhabitants.

2d—West-Chester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, Rockland, Ulster, and Sullivan; 169,907 inhabitants.

3d—Greene, Columbia, Albany, Rensselaer, Schoharie, and Schenectady; 168,584 inhabitants.

4th—Saratoga, Montgomery, Hamilton, Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence; 163,350 inhabitants.

5th—Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Oswego, Lewis, and Jefferson; 165,352 inhabitants.

not by Towns, as in New-England—most of the publick concerns, which do not come within the *general* and immediate province of the Legislature, are conducted by the Counties as separate communities—each County has a separate civil commission and list of publick officers—and therefore each County may (in a comparative sense) be considered as an independent and distinct department. Accordingly this is the division and distinction most commonly used in speaking of the different parts of the State.

2. The *first* sub-division is into *Towns*, including the *Cities*, which for most general purposes, are considered in the same class :* These towns are from 2 or 3 to 6, 8, 10, or 15 miles square, or more, as the circumstances and settlement of their territory may render most proper ; and they frequently embrace villages and other places which have, in common and constant use, different and distinct names. And the number of such places is increasing. Some spot favourable for manufactures, or for the transaction of mercantile or other business, suddenly becomes populous ; and, if remote from an earlier settled or

6th—Delaware, Otsego, Chenango, Broome, Courtlandt, Tompkins, and Tioga ; 169,186 inhabitants.

7th—Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Ontario ; 163,505 inhabitants.

8th—Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauque ; 155,000 inhabitants.

The Governor and Lt. Governor are to be elected biennially by the people at large. The latter is presiding officer of the Senate.

Judicial Power. This is vested in—1, The court for the trial of Impeachments, and the Correction of Errors, composed of the Senate, Chancellor, and Judges of the Supreme Court—2, The Court of Chancery—3, The Supreme Court, now 5, but hereafter to be only 3 Judges—4, Circuit Courts, not less than 4 nor more than 8, to be established by the Legislature—5, Courts of Common Pleas, and General Sessions of the Peace in each county—6, Mayor's Courts in Albany, Troy, and Hudson—7, A Marine Court in New-York—8, Justices' Courts—and 9, The Court of Probates (1 Judge) at the seat of Government, and a Surrogate in each county.

Members of Congress. As new districts are to be made before a new election, it would be useless to set forth the present districts. The State will send 34 Representatives.

* I have printed the *names* of towns and other places as I deemed most correct after considerable examination and study. Courtlandt and Guilderlandt should no more be spelled Cortland and Gilderland, than Schaghticoke should be Skattecook, or Hamilton Hambleton—although some persons choose to pronounce the latter as if written thus. *Kortlandt* was probably the original spelling ; but, if the French *Court* have usurped the place of the Dutch *Kort* in the first syllable, that seems no good reason why we should retain the *C* and omit the *U*, or murder the last syllable altogether. It should be *Courtlandt* or *Kortlandt*, or else *Shortland* at once in plain English. Neither should French printing or pronunciation, nor English rapidity of sound, cause us to write Canandaro for Cauandaigua, or Chetouque and Chetok for Chantauque, or to say Cocknewogger and Shinnecock, instead of Caughnawaga and Shinnecagh—merely because Chateaugay was a French settlement, and properly called Shattogai, or because we have turned Daughstadah and Saughquada, Sahdequada, or Saughquoit (Indian names) into Dockstetter or Doxtedder and Sockwoit. Overslaugh might as well be written *Overslaw* and pronounced *Overslok*. The spelling of *Oghquago* is believed also to be the most correct at this day. For although Lay's Map calls it *Cookquago*, and Spafford and Eddy write *Oquago* ; yet I think the Indian characteristics *gh* should no more be wholly omitted (as they vary not the pronunciation) than the regiment of letters we find in some authors should be retained. Judge Marshall writes *Anoquagua*, Gen. Washington, *Ononguagua*, (a little confounded with *Onondaga*,) and others *Onouquago*. Mr. Jefferson calls the *Tribe* which gave it a name "*Aughquaghas*," preserving the characteristics *gh* throughout, with the French *Au* for *O*. The place, it would seem, should be called *Oghquago*, or "*Oghquago*," as I have printed it. But Mr. Allen, in his *American Biog.* Dict. speaks of "*Onohoghgwage*, or as it is sometimes written, *Oughquagha*, on the Susquehannah river." Mr. Jefferson also calls what (by a French *Ch* and the omission of some letters) we have reduced to *Chenango*, "*Utsanango*." And "*Cashington*" on one map, and "*Kushichtun*" on another, is what is now more correctly written *Cochecton*.

Some persons frequently make mistakes by adding the syllable *New* to such towns as Durham, Canaan, Marlborough, &c.—also by improperly adding the syllable *town*, as Phelps-town, Catherinestown, Lyonstown, &c. which are "*Phelps*," "*Catherines*," and "*Lions*," only : Some again omit it improperly, as Philips, Elizabeth, Orange, &c. instead of Philips-town, Elizabethtown, Orangetown, &c. as they should be written. Mr. Spafford thinks the *town* should always be omitted ; but when the *law of the land* has fixed the name, whether "*Beekman*" or "*Beekmantown*" pleases us best, I think it should be "*so set down*," as it may be necessary to adopt each name for different places, as is now the case with *Beekman* and *others*.

more noted part of the same town, requires a separate name, as much as if an imaginary line sundered it from the *territory* of the town. And if it did *not* require or deserve a distinct name, still so long as it *has* one in common and general use, and is by *such* name distinguished from other places, it is as *necessary* to know *what* and *where* such place is, as if it were formally named by law. And therefore where a town of large extent has in it a village of the *same name with itself*, as Johnstown, it is some times *essential* (and always safest) to *designate* the *village* of the same name, if *that* be the place intended; as otherwise the person or thing might be supposed to be in the village of Caughnawaga, or in some farming or other part of the town, some miles distant from either.

3. Hence the *second* sub-division into "villages, &c." which in one column includes all the villages and other places and posts which have acquired a *distinct name*. All these places are set directly against the town in which they are situated; and I have *distinguished* all those places which have from 15 to 20 houses compactly situated, as *villages*, further designating such of those villages as are *incorporated* as bodies politick. In making these distinctions I may and most probably have omitted to designate some places in the newer counties as *villages* which are considerable enough to deserve that name; but these omissions can be but few. And of other places still fewer, I believe, that deserve to be mentioned, are omitted. On the other hand, there may be a few names put down, which some may perhaps think should have been discarded. But all places that may be named, or spoken of, or referred to, in the publications of the day or in publick proceedings,* should be located in their proper town or corporation—more especially, if in or near cities and towns of great notoriety and resort. On this account I have put down the islands and other places in and near New-York, Long-Island, the Highlands, Niagara Falls, &c. And history has rendered it important to designate the local situation of fortresses and other military posts which have at any time been established in the State.

On the whole, I cannot but have some hope that this Manual will answer most of the purposes proposed. And as one object was to exhibit the improvements and increasing strength, resources, and importance of the state more fully than it has heretofore been done in so brief a sketch, the following facts, estimates, and views are added.

CIVIL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

In 1731 this State contained 10 Counties and only 50,291 souls—in 1771 same Counties and 163,338 souls—in 1786, 12 Counties and 238,396 souls—in 1791, sixteen Counties and 340,120 souls—and in 1800, thirty Counties, 305 towns (including 3 cities) and 586,000 inhabitants. In 1811 the State contained about 300 villages, of from 15 or 20, but generally from 30 or 40, to 600 houses; 452 towns (including 4 cities;) 45 Counties; and (in 1810) 959,049 inhabitants; giving an increase of 15 Counties, 147 towns, and 374,000 people in the preceding ten years!

In 1821 there were 615 similar villages; 613 towns including the 5 cities; 53 counties; and (in 1820,) 1,372,812 inhabitants—giving an increase from 1810 to 1820, of 315 villages, 161 towns, 8 counties, and 413,763 inhabitants!† The number of *free* persons of colour is 29,273.

* In the original settlement of the State, various Patents, Purchases, Manors, and Tracts were surveyed into *townships*, which were in most instances marked and numbered in Ranges, Allotments, &c. Some of these, however, were *designated by names*; and those not yet much inhabited retain such names, particularly in the "Old Military Tract," in Essex, Franklin, Clinton, and St. Lawrence counties. These townships or small tracts of land are all included *within the limits*, and are *part* of some of the incorporated *towns* named in the Tables of those counties.

† CITIES AND VILLAGES.—Albany is the *Seat of Government*; and the *principal* places in the state, with their population, in 1820, are the following, viz.

Slaves.—In 1771 there were 19,383—13,908 in 1786—21,324 in 1790—20,613 in 1800—15,012 in 1810—and only 10,082 in 1820. After 1827, Slavery in this State ceases for ever by law.

Excess of males.—In 1790 there were 11,638 more males than females in the State; and 24,067 more in 1820; when there were 174,254 more males in the whole Union, than females. [In *Ohio* 24,317 excess of males—in *Vermont* 253 difference, and that the other way; while the excess of females in *Connecticut* is 5,567, and in *Massachusetts* 12,230.]

Employment.—The number of persons employed in this State, in commerce, is 9,113; in manufactures 60,033; and in agriculture 247,618—foreigners not naturalized 15,101.*

Electors.—By the returns of the State Census of 1821, it appears that there are 100,490 freeholders to the amount of \$250 and upwards—8,985 do. to \$50 and do.—93,035 male persons not owning freeholds but renting tenements to the yearly value of \$5, and upwards—and 56,377 do. not owning freeholds nor renting tenements, but paying taxes, doing militia duty, or exempted, &c. Total 259,387 entitled to vote under the amended Constitution, if qualified by sufficient residence.

MILITIA and MUNITIONS of WAR.

In 1809 the militia of the State regularly enrolled amounted to 102,068. In 1820, Infantry 111,749, Artillery 7145, Light do. 800, Cavalry 1,142, and 2 brigades not returned, supposed 4,000—in all 124,836. But the returns from the artillery were imperfect, and from the cavalry still more so. In 1821 upwards of 3,000 cavalry were returned. The whole number enrolled in 1820 was probably about 130,000—generally well equipped.

Arsenals, &c. These are established at New-York, Albany, Rome, Plattsburgh, Malone, Elizabethtown, Russell, Watertown, Onondaga, Canandaigua, and Batavia; and Magazines at New-York and Albany. In these, and on Governor's Island, Staten-Island, and Long-Island, there were (Jan. 1, 1821) belonging to the State—the following, viz.

Ordnance, 125 brass and 129 iron pieces—254 in all; 4 mortars; 2 eprouvettes, 21,790 cannon-shot; 545 shells; 1,008 rounds of cannister-shot, 897 do. strap do. 7 caissons; 21 tumbrils, &c.

Arms, &c.—30,473 muskets; 29,372 bayonets; 29,122 ramrods; 588 rifles; 222 pr. horseman's pistols; 639 swords and cutlasses; 19,964 cartridge boxes and belts; 17,089 bayonet belts; 16,831 do. scabbards; 6 kegs flints; 680 tents; 742 camp kettles; 5,895 knapsacks; 58 bass drums; 185 snare drums, 205 fifes; 33 bugles; 199 stands of colours; &c.

New York . . .	123,706	Hudson . . .	2,900	Cattskill . . .	1,443
Albany . . .	12,630	Newburgh . . .	2,377	Geneva . . .	1,357
Troy . . .	5,260	Canandaigua . . .	2,100	Kingston . . .	1,163
Brooklyn, with the } Navy Yard, }	5,210	Auburn . . .	2,024	Buffalo . . .	1,100
Schenectady . . .	3,949	Lansingburgh . . .	1,700	Ogdensburgh . . .	959
Poughkeepsie . . .	3,401	Rochester . . .	1,502	Waterford . . .	950
Utica . . .	2,915	Sackett's Harbour } besides A. & N'y }	1,337	Ithaca . . .	859
				Cooperstown . . .	783

Johnstown, Manlius, Watertown, Whitesborough, Saratoga-Springs, Batavia, Cherry Valley, Herkimer, Sag-Harbour, Athens, Ballston Spa, Salina, Onondaga, Rome, Goshen, Homer, Waterloo, Plattsburgh, Oxford, Bath, Whitehall, Peekskill, Cazenovia, Sandy Hill, Jamaica, Salem, Norwich, Oswego, and some other flourishing villages, containing each from 450 or 500 to 7 or 800 inhabitants. ¶ See the TABLE of the *Progressive Population* of the State by Counties at the close of these Statistical remarks.

* The total population of the *United States and Territories* in 1820, was 9,637,999, of which New-York contained 1-7th part. The free white population of the U. S. and T. was 7,861,710, of which New-York contained more than 1-6th part.—Engaged in commerce 72,397—N. York 1-3th:—in agriculture 2,065,499—N. York nearly 1-3th:—in manufactures 349,247—N. York more than 1-6th:—and foreigners not naturalized 53,655—N. York more than 1-4th.

Ammunition, &c.—378 bbls. of powder; 38 half do. do. 516 quarter casks do. 352 boxes of catridges for muskets; 35 kegs do. for do. 26 boxes pistol cartridge—46,000 musket cartridges; &c. Besides a great variety and quantity of other necessary equipments, tools, and implements of war suitable for the above—gun carriages, travelling forges, &c. &c. Many cannon, arms, and equipments have been furnished to the militia: *besides* which, considerable military stores are due this State from the U. S. by the settlement of 1818.

MANUFACTURES.

The U. S. Census of 1810 furnished data for the following statement for this State—Looms 33,063; yds. cloth (all kinds) 9,099,703—value \$5,002, 891: 82. Tan Works 867; val. of leather \$1,299,542: 16. Distilleries 591; value \$1,635,794: 40. Breweries 42; val. \$340,765: 63. Fulling Mills 427; *enhanced* val. of cloth \$679,126: 87. Paper Mills 28; val. \$233,268: 00. Hat Manufactories 124; val. \$249,035: 00. Glass Works 6; val. (besides bottles &c.) \$716,800: 00. Powder Mills 2. val. 10,400: 00. Rope Walks 18; val. \$532, 000: 00. Sugar Houses 10; val. \$420,706: 00. Oil Mills 28; val. \$49,283: 75. Blast furnaces 11; val. \$205,300: 00. Air Do. 10; val. \$156,720: 00. Cut Nail Manufactories 44; val. \$276,932: 80. Forges 48; val. \$185,240: 00. Trip Hammers 49; val. (return of work from 2 of them only) \$1,600: 00. Rolling and Slitting Mills 1; val. \$33,120: 00. *Total value*—\$12,085,525: 62. Also, 413 Carding Machines—value included in cloth above; and 26 Cotton Manufactories, not included above, the cloth there mentioned being the manufacture of families only. These returns were (in most of the counties) believed to be much short of the *real* amount; and the tow cloth was *wholly omitted* in all but two counties. Instead of *one*, there were several Rolling and Slitting Mills; and the nail, hat, paper, and rope manufactories, furnaces, &c. exceeded the number returned as above. No woollen manufactories were returned, though there were some in operation; and as many new manufactories were begun, and more contemplated, it was not doubted but the annual amount of our manufactures, 1811 and 1812, exceeded 16,000,000 per annum—probably it was near 20 millions.* The returns of the U. S. Census for 1820, are not yet in a situation to enable me to state the result in this State, or make a comparison with the above. The same may be said of the census just taken by order of the State government, but not yet fully returned. From partial returns of the State Census, I do not find that any account of the cloth or other articles made in the numerous incorporated or other manufactories has been taken. It will therefore be difficult if not impossible, for some time at least, to estimate with precision the present *amount* of our manufactures.

Manufacturing Companies and Capital.—Before the general act of 1811 (as it is called) there had been incorporated 47 Companies with upwards of 9 millions capital, besides 19 others, the amount of whose capital I cannot ascertain. Some few of the 47 no longer exist, and some of the 19 may not have gone into operation—but the capital of the whole exceeds 11 millions. Under the *general act*, 129 companies with \$7,742,500 capital had been established in June 1813, since which time about 35 more, with about \$2,257,500 capital have been founded:—making in the whole State about 230 companies with 21 millions capital, of which a considerable part may not have been paid in. Besides these, there are many large manufacturing establishments founded and carried on by *individual* enterprise. And the convenience with which cloths can be obtain-

* T. Coxe, Esq. estimated the total value in 1810 (and it is said from the Marshal's returns) at over 25 millions—Mr. Spafford, in 1811, sets it at 30—and Dr. Morse says by the Marshal's returns for 1812, it was over 33. I must think them all too high; and I never before heard of the *data* of the *last* estimate. But much depends on *what* is included in the term *manufactures*. If *all* we eat, drink, wear, and use as utensils on farms, in trades, or otherwise—if all raw cotton which we do *not* produce in the state—[and why not add flour, ships, and carriages, which we *do* produce and *manufacture*?]—were taken into the account, we might say 50 or 60 millions annually at *that* period. Some have included *carded* wool, and then added the *whole value* of the cloth made of it; and *all* accounts include linseed oil—might not cider, bricks, butter, pies, soap, sausages, news-papers, &c. just as well be included?

ed for raw materials from these manufactories, as well as their excellent qualities, has very naturally interrupted, in some degree, the progress of similar kinds of

Manufactures in families.—Calculating by a return from Ontario county, and from four towns in *different* parts of the State, (one of these including the city of Hudson,) and averaging the results among the whole population of the State, *exclusive* of the city of New-York, I find, according to such an average of the returns, that the *total number of yards of cloth*, manufactured in families, does not probably much exceed that of 1810; but the *proportion* of fulled and other woollen cloth is greater, and the quality improved and value much enhanced. It has become more fashionable and cheaper to dress in the fabrics of our rapidly increasing manufactories. And our manufactures of iron, paper, hats, leather, nails, hollow-ware, and many other necessary and valuable articles, as well as our breweries, furnaces, and all kinds of mills and machinery, have greatly increased—in most counties doubled or trebled, and in some more than quadrupled. Still greater increase has taken place in the manufactures of all the finer kinds of hard-ware—in silk and other fine goods—in carpets, hosiery, all kinds of lace and trimmings, &c. So that, including the productions of our manufactories of all kinds, the *present annual* value of our manufactures probably exceeds 40 millions of dollars.

[¶ After the above was committed to the press, I received a Summary of the late *State Census* for 1821; and I here add the *results* of the *Actual Return*, as it was too late to *substitute* them for the foregoing matter. By these, not only the *facts* will be now ascertained, but by comparing them with the above, the degree of accuracy or fairness in my calculations may be judged of.

Fulled Cloth manufactured, during the year 1820, in families, 1,958,712 yards—Flannel and other woollen cloth, not fulled, 2,451,107 do.—Linen, cotton, and other woollen cloth 5,635,985—*Total*, of all kinds, 10,045,804 yards, *family-manufacture*—being over 7 and 1-4th yds. to each person.

Number of Iron Works, 107—Oil mills 139—Trip hammers 172—Cotton and woollen manufactories 184—Fulling mills 991—Distilleries 1,057—Manufactories of pot and pearl Ashes 1,226—Carding machines 1,233—Grist mills 2,132—Saw mills 4,304.]

In this estimate I take no account of Ashes, Flour, Sugar, or

SALT.

Of this last article there were made in Onondaga (now town of Salina) in 1810 about 453,340 bushels, (though in 1800 only 42,754,) and in Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, and Genesee, about 71,160 bushels—in all about 525,000—value at the works \$147,000

In 1820 there were made in the town of Salina 554,776 bushels. From the Springs in that town *three millions* of bushels at least could be made *annually*, if the demand justified it, yielding the State a yearly revenue of \$375,000. I have no returns or estimate of the quantity made in Cayuga, Seneca, and other counties. The net revenue to the State on Salt made in the Western district,* in 1820, was \$67,038.67.

LANDS and PRODUCTS.

I have never had sufficient data to calculate the quantity of ashes, maple-sugar,† flour,‡ butter, cheese, &c. made, or the grain, flax, wool, cattle, sheep,

* The State was divided heretofore into *four* Senatorial Districts—the *Western* was the largest, and till within a few years included Herkimer and all the counties west of it. Eight districts are now established as mentioned before, and the former names superseded.

† In *two* towns in Ontario County (viz. Seneca and Phelps) 169,983 lbs. of maple sugar were made in 1821—probably 12 to 15,000,000 in the State.

‡ In 11 months of 1813 and 14, there were inspected, in the *port of New York*, 389,617 Bbls. wheat flour, 38,736 do. rye do. 18,000 do. Ind. meal, and 252 do. buck-wheat do. = 446,505 Bbls. *all* kinds.

horses, swine, beef, pork, poultry, vegetables, the various kinds of fruit, &c. raised *annually* in the State, so as to make any tolerable correct valuation of our products, lands, and property.

Judging from partial returns, and comparing these with our population (exclusive of the city of New-York,) I calculated that the whole State, in 1811, contained about 300,000 *horses*, 1,000,000 *neat cattle*, and 1,280,000 *sheep*. The two former, especially the first, were probably much over-calculated. The present number (in 1821) calculated by the returns from Ontario and four towns in different parts of the State, as the quantity of cloth above is calculated, (exclusive of the city of New-York,) is probably about 320,000 *horses*, 1,200,000 *neat cattle*, and 2,500,000 *sheep*.

[Under the same circumstances, and for the same reasons, as stated at the close of the preceding Article on "Manufactures," I here add the residue of the results derived from the State Census of 1821.

Number of Acres of *Improved Land*, occupied in the State, 5,717,494—being something over *four* and a *quarter* acres to each person in the State.

Number of *neat Cattle* 1,215,049—nearly *one* to each person—*Horses* 262,623; a little more than *one* to every five persons—*Sheep* 2,147,351; nearly *two* to each person.]

The valuations of real and personal property, made by the assessors in the several counties in the State, were 314 million dollars for 1818—282 millions for 1819—256 millions for 1820—and but 242 millions for 1821.* The valuation had been higher in earlier years, especially in 1812—13, when Mr. Spafford estimated the value of *every* species of property in the State, however "extravagant it might appear to some," at 500 millions. Considering the high prices of that period, and the circumstances mentioned below, the estimate, though probably too high, was not very extravagant. Since 1812—13 there have been a great accession of population and vast improvements in most kinds of property and accommodations for business, comfort, and convenience; and nothing has *left* the State, except *specie* and *stock* in the funds. Yet, although those things which we *call* property are more abundant and of better quality in general than 8 or 10 years ago, and the amount of efficient labour and skill greatly increased, so that our senses do not permit us to doubt that the sum total of property is greatly augmented—the *value* of it is estimated by a large body of discreet men to be *less* than formerly, and less and less every accruing year. Is money, then, (and its representative, stock,) of no advantage in a country, or its removal from that country no disadvantage? And, although the *value* of things is relative; and, among themselves and in relation to one another, the total amount of their *real* worth, if measured or estimated by or in reference to the country alone in which they are, or to which they belong, and not by or in reference to any thing out of or beyond, or by any thing to be done out of or beyond that country—must *always* be the *same*; and thus leave it immaterial, in a similar point of view, whether estimated at five dollars or 5000 millions:—yet, while any thing is to be done with or in any foreign country, is not the medium or means of doing it a *desideratum* with the country which is to do it? And when that medium or the means either does not exist, or not in sufficient extent, in such country, and the foreign country will not accept any thing the former has as a substitute—or only at so low a price as not to exceed the amount of the same medium which must be expended to furnish the substitute to such foreign country—must not a resort be had to *other* countries for that medium or the means, and thus the value or price of the former's property come at last to be measured or estimated by *foreign* countries; or, the business or transaction in view be abandoned?

In the year ending in Feb. 1819, were inspected in the same place, 328,399 Bbls. wheat flour, 91,226 do. rye do. 57,734 do. meal, and 1,486 buck wh. do. = 478,845 Bbls. *all* kinds.

* The U. S. valuation of the *real* property and slaves *only* in this State, in 1813, was over 266 millions.

Is not this, or something like this, the reason why we must pay our taxes in such medium (*money*), and a good reason also for the Assessors' putting *that* estimate of value on our property, which they think it will bring in *money*? And must it not *necessarily* be so, as long as we deal with any body or in any thing out of or beyond our own country? And if we do not *wholly* shut ourselves out from the rest of the world—and I trust we *never* shall—and yet *continue* to part with our money and stock to foreign countries for what we might, in most instances, produce with them at home; or, if we still go abroad for articles, the manufacture of which would *put in circulation here* sums of money, now lying useless or at small interest for want of employment—must not the estimated value of our lands and products sink down year after year to half or a quarter what it now is, and till it will take a tenth, an eighth, or a fifth part of a farm and its improvements to pay their proportion of the yearly publick burdens? For if scarcity of money or want of employment multiplies paupers and legal proceedings against criminals, the publick burdens are as much increased as by direct taxation.

But these are questions for the *professors* of "Political Economy," who seem determined to deluge the world with as great a literary flood as erewhile descended from the clouds of religious controversy. Yet the stumbling block of *money's* value and use, and the "balance of trade and exchange" (the *opprobrium politicorum*), so often divide and confound them, it is feared but little more light, to discern "the right way," will be derived from their works than emanated from the voluminous polemicks in theology. But however they may resolve or *ridicule* these questions, I cannot doubt, that if the funds which have left this country since 1816 were returned, & our produce taken in lieu of them as formerly, the assessors' valuations would amount to nearly 400 millions, and every species of property in the State greatly exceed 500 millions in value.

As matters now stand, however, we should consider, that the assessors generally estimate property *within* the cash value; and, also, that they cannot possibly reach *all* that is taxable. 1. They probably include little or none of the property of the following *Companies, Societies*, &c. viz. 20 for internal navigation—sundry Libraries—do. Steam-boats—do. literary—do. dams, &c.—do. bridges and turnpikes (12 millions)—over 100 relief, friendly, assistance, charitable, religious, and bible societies—some masonick and other societies—the funds and property of the several incorporated cities and villages, and of the towns and counties—do. of colleges and academies, &c.—all holding more or less stock, capital, or estates. 2. They do not reach *all* the 21 millions of bank capital, and 8 millions Insurance capital. 3. Much of the 21 millions of manufacturing capital is exempt from taxation. And 4th—if to all this we add the property and funds of the State, all publick buildings, and other things not taxed, it will be obvious that the valuation of 1821 is no safe criterion of the total worth of property in the State.

Of Products, not mentioned above, there are inexhaustible beds of *Gypsum* (or Plaster of Paris) along the line of the Erie Canal and on lakes and streams leading to it, which are already a source of considerable profit. *Water-lime*, a most valuable material recently discovered in great profusion in sundry counties along the Erie Canal, will soon be an article of great use in constructing cellars, walls, and buildings, as, well as canals, inasmuch as it becomes equally hard and adhesive in water as in air, and impenetrable by the elements and vermine. Common lime, Slate of the first quality, and *Iron-Ore* of the best kind, are abundant. Bricks are made in every part of the State, and some quarries of good marble for buildings are worked. Coal is found in sundry places, from which good specimens have been produced. *Lumber* of most kinds and good quality is a source of great annual profit; and the abundance and variety of *Fish*, as well in our lakes and rivers, as in our bays and harbours, yield considerable emolument to our citizens.

Agricultural Societies have been formed in almost every county, the several Presidents of which (or delegates in their room) constitute a *Board of Agriculture*, for the promotion of agriculture and domestick manufactures in fam-

Lies. To These Societies \$15,000 had been paid by the State previous to January 1821. These arrangements, and the exertions of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, are rapidly producing great improvements in the cultivation of our lands, in manufactures, and in the quantity and quality of our products.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In 1811 the provisions made for *Roads and Bridges*, besides the numerous roads and bridges authorized to be laid out, made, and built, at the risk of individuals or expense of the counties, the state, or the lands benefited thereby—were 36 Bridge Companies with \$509,000 stock, and 135 Turnpike Companies with \$7,558,000 stock, extending their roads over a length of 4,500 miles, about one third of which was *completed*. At present the number of Bridge Companies (*besides* those above excepted, several corporations *sole*, and toll-bridges owned by individuals,) is 56, with about \$350,000 stock; and Turnpike Companies 278, with about \$11,000,000 stock, and their roads extending over about 6,000 miles, of which probably two thirds or more are *completed*. Moreover, the grants heretofore made by the Legislature, for the construction of Roads and Bridges, amount to about \$622,000.

BANKS.

In 1811 the Capital Stock of the several incorporated Banks was calculated at \$11,690,000; though it was not known how much of it had actually been paid in—probably 10 millions. There are now in the State 39 incorporated Banks and Branches, besides the U. S. Branch Bank and *three* Savings Banks, which latter do not discount. The Charter of Mr. Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank has expired, and its business is suspended or abandoned. At the end of these Statistical remarks will be found a *Bank-Table* containing as many *particulars* as I could put on a page. How much the Colleges and Academies have subscribed is unknown to me. Nor do I know how much has been paid in by individuals on the capital Stock. The State has sold out part of its stock, and now holds only \$407,740. Laws have also been passed allowing nine of the Banks to reduce their stock—the Bank of America to two millions. The reduction allowed, in the nine, is \$6,365,000. I know not to what extent there has been an actual reduction—probably \$5,000,000; and as the amount authorized is \$26,720,000, the present capital stock is *twenty-one* million—*exclusive* of the U. S. Branch Bank and the three Savings Banks. Total number of Banks and Branches 43.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Of these there are 16 in the city of New-York, and 24 in the whole State, with a Capital Stock of about *eight* millions of dollars in all—chiefly for Fire and Marine Insurance, though some of the Offices insure on lives, annuities, transportation, ships in harbours or docks, &c. [Three or four of the earliest established Companies have *closed* their business, and are *not included* in the above statement.]

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

Foreign Commerce was nearly suspended during the late war, and the general peace in Europe, together with the consequent change in most of our commercial relations abroad, has prevented and probably will long, if not for ever, prevent its revival to an extent any way proportionate to our increased means. But the difference in this State is not so great as in most others. In 1821 there arrived at the port of New-York 912 *foreign* vessels—in 1794, 941. At some ports of the U. S. only about one quarter as many arrived in 1821 as in 1803. But the coasting and inland trade of New-York has increased in much greater extent than the foreign has diminished.

In 1807, the amount of exports from New-York to foreign countries was \$26,357,963—in 1810, it was \$17,202,330—and \$13,691,244, in 1820, being about 1-5th of the whole U. S. exports.

In 1803, the tonnage of this State was 149,158 tons—in 1810, it was 276,557—in 1816, 309,290 besides that on the lakes—and in 1819, that of New-York District alone was 229,190, Sag-Harbour and Hudson Districts about 7,500, and on the lakes about 5,310: in all 244,690—considerably over 1-5th of the whole owned in the United States.

The unrivalled situation of the City of New-York, both for foreign and inland trade, gives it a great preference over other ports. The establishment of regular lines of packets to Europe for freight and passage, and the increasing trade with the Southern and South Western States, have excited new enterprise in ship-building; and the number of ships built the last year exceeds that of former times. And for strength, beauty, and excellence of workmanship, the ships now built in New-York are not exceeded by any in the world.

U. S. REVENUE AND POST-OFFICES IN NEW-YORK.

In 1792 the revenue on imports, &c. collected by the U. S. in this state, was \$1,169,809, being a little less than 1-4th of the whole paid in the U. S. In 1800 it was considerably less than 1-3d—in 1810, a little more than 1-3d—and in 1815, it was \$14,491,739, being nearly 5-12ths do. About one third of this is derived indirectly from the trade of other states; and so is probably nearly one third of the amount of our *exports*. The U. S. revenue from foreign commerce, tonnage, &c. has been greatly diminished since 1816, and was only about 15 millions and a half in 1820, nearly half of which (probably 5-7ths) was collected in New-York, where upwards of a million dollars of U. S. revenue on imports were secured during the first *six days* of January 1822.

The number of Post-offices in the state was 364 in 1811, being over 1-7th of the whole (2,440) in the U. S. In 1820 there were 4,030 in the U. S. and in this state there are now (Dec. 1821) 722, being about 1-6th of the whole number now in the U. S.

U. S. MILITARY POSTS, &c. IN NEW-YORK.

The U. S. *Military* Posts, at present occupied in this state, are—Governor's Island and New-York harbour, West Point, U. S. Arsenal at Gibbonsville (in Watervliet,) Plattsburgh, Sackett's Harbour, and Fort Niagara in the town of Porter. The great cantonment at Greenbush is no longer occupied as a post. The U. S. have also an Arsenal in the city of New-York.

There are also two U. S. *Naval* stations: one, New-York harbour, including the extensive *Navy Yard* at the Wallabout, in Brooklyn—the other, Sackett's Harbour, on Lake Ontario.

THE GRAND CANALS.

In 1810 Commissioners were appointed to explore the whole route of inland navigation from the tide-waters of the Hudson to lakes Ontario and Erie, and to report what further improvement could be made therein. It was considered that the resources of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, of 1792, which had confined its views to the connexion of the Mohawk river, by West Wood creek and Oneida lake, to Seneca river, (and only in batteaux or boats of 8 or 10 tons,) were inadequate to improvements commensurate with the situation and convenience of the state. The Commissioners, after an actual survey in person, made a favourable report in 1811, and another in 1812, estimating the cost at from 5 to 6 millions. The war, however, necessarily suspended the undertaking; and the National Government, to which application was made, declined any co-operation in the great project, which many persons in this state opposed as impracticable, or useless if completed. But on a lucid, comprehensive, and most able memorial to the Legislature, from the city of New-York, seconded by Albany, and sundry counties in the western district, (with the expression of a favourable opinion by the legislatures of ma-

ny of the individual states, especially Ohio, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Vermont, and among the people of Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, and Michigan,) such proceedings were had, that in 1816 the Commissioners re-examined the route of the Erie Canal by sections and single miles, and estimated the expense of completing it, at \$1,881,733. A similar examination was made with a view to connect lake Champlain with the Hudson and the Erie canal, and the expense estimated at \$371,000—making \$5,552,733 for both.

On considering the reports of these examinations and estimates, the legislature, in the spring of 1817, established "The Canal Fund," and authorized the Commissioners to commence the Erie and Champlain canals; and on the 4th of July, 1817, the excavation *was commenced* at Rome. On the 21st October, 1819, the water was let into the Erie Canal—the next day the first boat passed on it between Rome and Utica—and on the 23d, the navigation was formally opened. In November following, the water was also let into the Champlain Canal, and on the 24th of that month the first boat navigated it from Fort Edward to Whitehall. In May, 1820, commenced the navigation of the *whole* Middle section of the Erie Canal, (from Utica to Montezuma on Seneca river, near its source in Cayuga lake,) a distance of 96 miles; and although toll was not taken till July, yet \$5,244 were received that year. The works on the Champlain Canal not being fully completed, no toll was exacted for the considerable quantities of lumber, &c. that passed through it. During the last year, (1821,) great progress has been made in opening this canal towards Waterford, not far from which village it will unite with the Erie Canal and the Hudson. The Erie Canal has also been completed and navigated from Utica, upwards of 27 miles, on the *Eastern* section, past the Little Falls; and thence to the Hudson, much of it is excavated. On the *Western* section, 63 miles (from Seneca river to Rochester on Genesee river) are nearly in a navigable state, and will be opened early next season: and the residue is under contract. And at the end of the next year, (1823,) or by July, 1824, both canals will be completed and navigable; all which, embracing an extent of 425 miles, will have been accomplished in seven years.

The *course, extent, dimensions, and navigation*, of these canals, are as follows:—The Erie Canal, from the Hudson, at the cities of Albany and Troy, passes through the counties of Albany, Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Monroe, Genesee, Niagara, and Erie, into lake Erie at Buffalo, about 365 miles. The Champlain Canal passes from the same point, (or from the Erie Canal near it,) in Albany county, through Saratoga and Washington counties into lake Champlain at Whitehall, about 62 miles. Each canal is 40 feet wide at the water's surface, 28 at bottom, and 4 deep; and the tow-path is from 6 to 10 feet wide, and 2 to 3 feet higher than the water. They are navigated by boats, rafts of timber, &c. which are not allowed to go faster than 5 miles an hour. The boats are from 50 or 60, to 70 or 80 feet long, and 8 to 13 wide, carrying from 40 to 70 or 80 (and even 100) tons, and drawn by one, two, three, or more horses, (all *tandem*,) as circumstances require, by means of a tow-rope. There are 9 locks, (90 feet long and 14 wide,) and already upwards of 100 handsome bridges over the canal from Utica to Montezuma, which was intersected by more than 50 public roads. Several aqueduct bridges or arches in some places carry the canal 20 to 30 feet above the waters passing under them. These and the locks will be more frequent on the other sections, as the summit *water-level* extends, (from 8 miles east of Utica to Syracuse,) without a lock or interruption, 67 miles—which is without a parallel in the world. The canals pass alternately through flourishing settlements, highly cultivated fields, rich meadows, deep forests, and morasses; by large villages; in sight of lakes; and over considerable rivers—presenting the greatest variety and beauty of prospect. Mile-boards are erected, and the canals handsomely fenced, as fast as finished. The *packet-boats* are large and commodious, having every convenience to lodge and entertain from 25 to 45 or 50 passengers each, in as good style as the steam-boats on the Hudson or Delaware; for all which, including the passage, only 3 to 4 cents *per mile* is charged. Having relays of

horses, these boats run (night and day) 90 to 100 miles in 24 hours. The market and other boats run from 30 to 45 or 50 miles a day. Large basins or harbours (about an acre each) are made at villages and suitable stopping places, and will be multiplied as business shall increase. There are *two* in Utica already.

Toll.—The canals are the *property* of the state, but like turnpikes, are *public highways* for all to pass (conforming to established rules) on paying *toll*, which is (now) *permanently fixed* by the constitution, including all *future* canals, *thus*—for EACH MILE; viz. merchandise, 2 cents—grain, flour, provisions, ashes, &c. 1 cent; and salt, gypsum, lime, stone, bricks, iron-ore, &c. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a ton—boats for transportation 1 mill *each ton* of their capacity; boats for passengers, 5 cents (for all)—wood for fuel, 1 cent a cord—posts and rails for fencing, 2 cents per 1000; shingles, 1 mill do. boards and sawed stuff, 5 mills do. pipe staves, 1 cent do. hogshead do. 7 mills do. barrel do. 5 mills do.—round or square timber, 5 mills per 100 solid feet—and *other* articles 1 cent a ton. The amount of net revenue derived from toll on the Erie Canal in 1821 was \$20,224:88—on the Champlain Canal, \$1,386:84—Total \$21,611:72.

The Expense.—Such experience and skill have been acquired, and such improvements and discoveries made in various branches of the work, that although many alterations in the plan have been adopted, and in most of the aqueducts, arches, &c. solid stone and mason work substituted for wood work as first proposed, yet the cost has fallen within the estimates of 1816. The discovery of water-lime not only imparted facility, durability, and security to the construction of locks, aqueducts, and embankments; but added an important article to our items of commerce. In the first year it was found that much of the work could be done for less than the estimates; and during the last year it was done in some cases for half the estimated price, and in others for still less. Yet all concerned found their account in it. The estimates of 1816 put the whole of the Erie Canal at over \$13,800 per mile. The Middle section was finished at an average of \$11,792 per mile. This was the least expensive portion; yet the 27 miles from Utica to Minden, including more than half the lockage to Schenectady and the mountain at the Little Falls, (the greatest obstacle on the Eastern section,) will cost but little more per mile than the Middle section. And the two canals will be finished 25 or 30 per cent *better* in work, materials, and construction, than was calculated, for five millions; or, half a million less than the estimates of 1816.

Revenue, benefits, and national importance of the Canals.—It is calculated that the *average-toll* on *every thing* passing the canals, will be about equal to \$5 a ton for the whole length of the Erie Canal, and less than \$1 on the other. And when it is considered that the completion of the former will reduce the whole expense of transporting a ton from Buffalo to New-York (on an average as above) from \$100, to 10 or \$11, and that it will at once command all the trade from the borders of the four great western lakes, (nearly equal in extent to the whole sea coast of the U. S.) in addition to what will arise along the canal—there can remain no doubt, that these canals will be sources of almost as much profit to the state, as advantage and convenience to the people in their vicinity. Besides the agricultural products of the west part of Vermont and the north part of this state, vast quantities of timber, spars, masts, and lumber of all kinds—the excellent iron of Clinton, Essex, Warren, &c.—and the fine marble of Vermont, (most of which has heretofore been sent to Canada,) will find a better market through the Champlain Canal. Lumber and excellent timber for various uses, will pass to the Hudson from the west through the Erie Canal. Great quantities of staves have already been sent to Utica and even to Albany. Salt, gypsum, and water-lime will pass on the canals to the east and north part of the state, to Vermont, and to the states south-west of the lakes. This is independent of all the ordinary productions of farms and of the mass of merchandise which must pass the canals.

We must further consider the advantages the Canals will afford to manufactures, and for barter and exchange *within* the state itself—the numerous excellent situations and privileges for all kinds of machinery driven by water—

the many cities and villages that will rapidly arise on the borders of these Canals*—and the immense Canal business these alone will furnish. The last season property equal to about 72,000 tons passed Utica on the Erie Canal, although only about a quarter of its extent was navigable, and the business only in its commencement. Upwards of 2,000 tons of shipping [boats] are already employed on this section.

Some suppose 4 to 500,000 tons (reckoning *both* ways) will *annually* pass from Albany to Buffalo soon as this Canal is finished, yielding over *two millions* toll. Others believe it will be much more. But if it should be only equal to 100,000 tons, *both* ways, or about 1-3d up and 2-3ds down, from the Hudson to lake Erie; and if we allow the transportation and passages *originating* or *ending* between these points (which is certainly a *low* estimate) to be equal to 100,000 tons carried through the whole route—making an average of 200,000 at \$5—an annual revenue of *one million* will be the result, *exclusive* of toll on the numerous boats. Before the year 1830 it *must* amount to more than this. But allow only *half* of it, for the first few years, and we have \$500,000 yearly from the Erie Canal alone; and it is a moderate calculation, that the toll on the Champlain Canal, and on the boats of both, will meet all expenses of both, for repairs, collecting the toll, &c.

In addition to this and to the auxiliary canals *already opened* from Syracuse to Salina, and from the Erie Canal to the Turnpike at Chittening (1 and 1-2 to 2 mills each) the *Oswego Canal* from lake Ontario to unite with the E. C. by Onondaga lake at Syracuse, 52 miles, and for which examinations and estimates have been made, will be constructed for less than \$250,000, soon after the others are finished. This will extend the business of the E. C. to Oswego, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence Counties, and to Upper Canada (as the Champlain Canal would to lower Canada) should those countries, at some future day, be on an equal footing of freedom with us, which is not at all improbable. Another Canal to unite the E. C. with Canandaigua lake, and another with Seneca lake and Tioga (or Chemung) river, are now in contemplation. Cayuga lake is already united with it by the head of Seneca river; and Oneida, Owasco, and Skaneateles lakes, might be added to the list at a small expense. And even Otsego will eventually be united with the E. C., and navigation extended through the whole country along the Susquehannah, till it receives the Tioga in Pennsylvania. If any one will examine the map of the State,† he will at once perceive that these narrow lakes—all affording easy and safe navigation, some of them 15 or 20, others 35 to 40 miles long, and most fortunately lying *transversely* instead of *laterally* with the Erie Canal—will, from their adjacent country and streams, afford a vast proportion of transportation, and sites and privileges for villages and manufactories, not taken into the account above; and, that but little of the State will be left without participation in the signal benefits of the Grand Canals. The completion of these auxiliary works would increase the revenue from Canals (above calculated) 30 per cent. And from a personal acquaintance with the soil, situation, and productions of much of the western and northern parts of the State, and with the intelligence, enterprise, and excellent habits of the inhabitants, I cannot but feel confident, that by the 2d or 3d year after opening the two Grand Canals, the *net revenue* (above all expenses) will be *much nearer a million*, than half a million, annually—and in 10 or 12 years nearer two millions.

I here calculate only for the trade derived from this State and countries *now* doing business on or through the Great lakes. But we must add to all the above the vast trade which will come from the whole country on the Ohio river above

* *Lockport*, a village in Niagara County, where the Erie Canal crosses the mountain ridge, contained but 3 families on the 29th of July last. On the first day of January last, (5 months later,) it contained 2 apothecary shops, 4 stores, 5 taverns, sundry groceries and victualling houses, (making 50 buildings in all,) and 337 *inhabitants*, with a regular weekly *news paper*!

Syracuse, Buckville, Jordan, Brutus (at Weed's Basin,) Conastota, and other villages have already arisen on the borders of the Canal since it was commenced.

† The excellent map of the late Mr. Eddy, or the correct and beautiful little map in Mr. Spafford's *Gazetteer*—which are the best maps that designate recent divisions of the territory.

the falls at Louisville, when the Ohio Canal* between that river and Lake Erie (which will certainly be commenced ere long) shall be completed. The Illinois Canal, connecting lake Michigan with the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, will soon after be added to the immense chain of navigable waters; and at no very distant day Pittsburgh and the Allegany river, and the Wabash and lake Michigan itself (by the St. Joseph's) will be connected with lake Erie and our Canal. Then, a single view of the map of the U. S. and a consideration of the *difference* between New-York and New-Orleans in climate, market, and facility of foreign intercourse, will convince any one, that most of the country north of Nashville and New Madrid will trade with New-York. The fact, that a ton may *then* be transported from St. Louis or Nashville, to New-York, (via Cincinnati,) for between 15 and \$20, and on the *return* for 25 to \$30, (less than a *third* of the former cost from Buffalo to New-York,) can leave not a doubt on the mind, that chief of the trade of the Upper and Middle Mississippi, the Missouri, and their tributaries, with all the fur trade to the Rocky mountains, must eventually pass through the Erie Canal.

If half of this anticipation should be realized, (and much of it certainly *must*,) who will undertake to calculate our revenue from this source? It will by no means be confined to two or *three* millions annually, nor to five or six, 40 years hence. Besides soon paying off (in conjunction with the Canal Fund) whatever balance of debt, incurred by these works, may remain after their completion, it will undoubtedly enable the State to defray all the expenses of government without any future State taxes, and (in the language of the President of the Commissioners) "to patronize literature and science—to promote education, morality, and religion—to encourage agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—and to establish the interests of human improvement upon an imperishable basis and to an incalculable extent." As promoting *one* of these great "interests," we can soon make loans, at moderate use, if desired, to assist the western States in similar undertakings.

The *direct* benefits, moreover, which this great work will confer on a large portion of our citizens, *as individuals*, are immense; and, to the people of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Upper Canada, they will be but little less important.† The discoveries and experience it will disclose to our sister States for their aid in like improvements—the flood of industry it will set in motion in the interior—and the friendly intercourse and community of interests it will promote and cherish between the east and the west, so fondly anticipated by Washington, in his affectionate farewell to his countrymen, as the *only* effectual means of *preserving* the Union of the States—is above all estimation. In a commercial, political, moral, and social point of view, it has at once the effect of throwing down, as with the hand of magic, the mighty Allegany and Apalachian Mountains, heretofore the great line of national division. In point of navigation it will render the *whole Union* east of the Mississippi, as it has already rendered the whole of New England with part of New-York and Low-

* The State of Ohio has increased in population from 45,000 in 1800, to 531,000 in 1820. She is now *next* to Virginia in *representative* population by the Census of 1820; and, at this moment is *before* Virginia in free white population, and in that respect the third State in the Union. Her population in 1830 will equal that of Pennsylvania in 1820; and in 1840 to 45 she will be the *second* State in the Union. In Agriculture, at no very remote period she may be *first*, if she add, to the advantages our Erie Canal will give her, a Canal of her own through the centre of her territory to her commercial capital. In 1819, her militia amounted to 83,000!

† The *Massachusetts* "Middlesex Canal," connecting Boston harbour with the Merrimack (a river chiefly in *New-Hampshire*), is 27 miles long, 30 ft. wide at top, 20 at bottom, and 3 deep—and cost \$470,000. The *net* income in 1808 was \$7,000—in 1810, \$14,000—in 1815, \$25,000—and in 1817, \$32,000. Timber in New Hampshire, which before was worth nothing, is now worth from 1 to \$3 a ton standing. In this article alone, N. Hampshire (though wholly above the Canal) is benefited several millions; and the price of woodland in that state has *risen* 3 or 4 to 10 dollars per acre. On and near the Canal the value of lands has been enhanced 100 or 200 per cent. in some cases, 500; and for some distance on each side, 30 or 40 per cent.

er Canada, *an Island*. In the words of a traveller on the Erie Canal, it will be "a monument of national munificence unparalleled in Europe or America, and matched only by the immense aqueducts of China." It will most forcibly illustrate the truth of this apothegm:—"Although men are accused of not knowing their *own weakness*; yet, perhaps as few know their *own strength*." Other states, and perhaps the nation—perhaps even other nations—might profit by the illustration. It is solely the work of a *single state*, containing less than a million and a half of souls! In the language of the Commissioners, it "exhibits the most impressive example of the beneficent effects of a *free government* upon the character of a community, which the United States have yet produced, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution." And, next to the establishment of American Independence—which led the way for the emancipation of so many other oppressed nations of the earth—it is the greatest achievement of the age.

THE CANAL FUND.

This fund was established in April, 1817, and is under the Superintendence of "the commissioners of the Canal Fund." It consists of—1, Duties on goods sold at auction; 2, Do. on Salt manufactured in the Western District; 3, Commutation for the tax on Steam-Boat passengers; 4, Stock in the W. Inland Lock Nav. Co. 5, Canal tolls; 6, certain *contingent* proceeds of lotteries; 7, \$250,000 taxes on lands adjacent to the Canals (not yet assessed); and 8, Grand Island in Niagara river, lands in the Salt Springs Reservation (valued at \$500,000) and 104,632 acres of land given by companies and individuals. The last *three* numbered items are as yet unproductive. The Commissioners of this Fund are authorized to borrow certain sums on the credit of the State, to repay which, the above property and revenue, as well as all the tolls, are *permanently* pledged, first by law, and *now* by the Constitution. The Revenue from the *five* sources first above-named was, in 1820, \$213,572.

Loans and Expenditures.—The amount borrowed in 1817, 18, 19, and 20, is \$1,492,500—the amount of revenue \$733,326 : 94, making the receipts \$2,226,326 : 94. During the same 4 years these Commissioners paid out in Canal expenditures (including *interest* on loans, &c.) \$2,208,753 : 12. [See *Note* to the Article "State Funds, Revenue, and Expenditures"—post.]

The amended Constitution prohibits the legislature from selling or disposing of the Canals or the Salt Springs—these are for ever to remain the *property of the State*.

SCHOOL FUND AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

The *Fund* set apart by the State for the benefit of COMMON SCHOOLS amounted, in 1810, to \$483,326 : 29—the previous year's revenue of which was \$16,427 : 64—besides which 314,770 acres of unsold land then belonged to this Fund.

In 1820 it amounted to \$1,215,526 and about 25,000 acres of land, (escheated to the State,) probably worth \$150,000. The Revenue was \$77,141 : 58.

By the amended Constitution, the proceeds of all lands belonging to this State (except such as have already been reserved or set apart to publick purposes, or ceded to the U. S.) which shall hereafter be sold, are to be added to the above fund, which is to remain a *perpetual fund*, the interest of which is to be applied to the support of common Schools. These lands are about 970,000 acres, valued at about \$1,100,000. Also 2,228 acres along Niagara river (valuable,) 600 do. in the Oswego villages (do.) and about 39,000 do. yet in the possession of the Oneida, St. Regis, and Onondaga Indians, which will *eventually* fall into the hands of the State, worth \$300,000, or more. There are also some millions, perhaps, of unlocated lands, and much which has escheated, that will ultimately come to this fund. Likewise Carlton and other islands. Besides this, there were early granted to sundry towns, lots for the support of the Gospel and schools—quantity and value unascertained.

Application and Effects.—The annual interest or revenue of this fund is distributed according to population among the several towns, on their raising an additional sum, equal to their quota, or greater (not exceeding double the amount,) for the same purpose. In 1816 *returns* were received from 333 towns, in which were 2755 school districts, from 2631 of which, *district returns* were received: in these 2631 districts \$55,720, were received and distributed, and 140,106 children instructed. The returns for 1820 (*none* from Richmond County) were from 545 towns, in which there are 6,332 sch. dist. From 5,489 of these, *district returns* were received: \$146,418 were received and distributed, and 304,559 children taught therein. No. of children between 5 and 15 *residing* in said 5,489 districts, 317,633.

The returns not being from the whole state, nor yet altogether perfect, the money distributed is not all stated—it must have been \$160,000, besides *local* funds from lands previously set apart for schools, &c. as above mentioned. More children, also, were probably instructed than are returned. The proportion actually *instructed* in these schools, compared with the whole *residing* in the districts, was, by the return, in 1815, as 4 to 5—in 1818, as 8 to 9—and in 1820, as 24 to 25. The money from the School fund is sufficient to support these schools three months in the year; and when they continue on the town-money, *poor* children are still generally allowed to attend. And the Superintendent of Common Schools justly remarks, that the number of children who do not attend *some* school, or otherwise receive some education, is very small—and, that “of the rising generation in this state, very few will arrive to maturity without the enjoyment and protection of a common education.”

All this includes but little of the city of New-York, where *districts* are *not* formed; but whatever portion of the school fund revenue is distributed there, goes to some schools set up by sundry charitable or religious societies and churches. The Economical School, and a great many Lancaster and excellent Free Schools, in that city, are otherwise supported, by some direct grants of the legislature, by societies and donations in the city, and other sources. There are in that city vast numbers of excellent private schools, and many charity and sunday schools. Such is the case, too, in the cities of Albany, Troy, Schenectady, and Hudson; and in Brooklyn, Poughkeepsie, Utica, Newburgh, and other large villages.

There are Lancaster Schools established also in Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Catskill, and many other places; and sundry other grammar schools incorporated in different parts of the state—all in addition to the common schools.

UNIVERSITY AND LITERATURE FUND.

The “fund for the promotion of Literature,” in 1820, amounted to \$133,317, besides 3,519 acres of land worth 25 or 30,000 dollars. There are also funds in the hands and under the direction of “The Regents of the University,” who have the general superintendence of colleges and academies, \$45,115. To the Regents have also been granted, for the benefit of Columbia and Union Colleges, Governor’s Island in New-York harbour, considerable tracts of land at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and 1,724 acres at Lake George. The *annual revenue* of this fund is about \$5,000.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, LITERARY INSTITUTIONS— STATE MUNIFICENCE.

1. *Columbia College*, in the city of New-York, to which has been granted at sundry times about \$281,000, *besides* the Botanic Garden (called \$84,000, but not available to a third of that sum,) and its portion of the lands above mentioned.

2. *Union College*, in the city of Schenectady—similar grants to about \$418,500, exclusive of its portion of the last mentioned lands.

3. *Hamilton College*, at the village of Clinton in the town of Paris, Oneida county—similar grants to about \$106,000. [The residue of its funds were made up by donations and subscriptions—amount unknown.]

* “Washington College,” to be established on Staten-Island, for which a charter was conditionally granted, has not been organized.

4. *The College of Physicians and Surgeons* in the city of New-York—grants amounting to \$35,000.

5. *The College of Physicians and Surgeons in the Western District*, at Fairfield, Herkimer county—do. \$15,000.

6. *A College*, on an extensive plan, for the education of each sex in separate buildings, has been founded at Ithaca in Tompkins county, and large buildings begun—relying, as yet, on donations and contributions.

7. *Presbyterian Theological Seminary*, at Auburn, Cayuga county—1819.

8. *General Theological Seminary* of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, in the city of New-York, united with the Seminary of this Diocese—1821.

9. Branch of the *same Seminary* at Geneva, Ontario county.

10. *Hartwick Literary and Theological Seminary*, at Hartwick, Otsego county—1816.

11. ACADEMIES, chartered by the *Regents* of the University, at Albany, Auburn, Ballston, Blooming-Grove, East-Hampton, Kinderhook, Canandaigua, Aurora (Cayuga county,) Catskill, Cherry-Valley, Cambridge, Poughkeepsie, Delhi, Flatbush (Kings county,) Fairfield, Goshen, Greenville (Greene county,) Geneva, Hudson, Johnstown (Montgomery county,) Kingston, Lansingburgh, Lowville, Montgomery (Orange county,) Newburgh, North-Salem, Onondaga, Cooperstown, Oxford (Chenango county,) Oyster-bay, Plattsburgh, Pompey, Schenectady, Potsdam, Jamaica, Salem (Washington county,) Warwick, and Whitesborough—58. The *Legislature* has also incorporated an *Academy* at Mount Pleasant; *Female Academies*, at Waterford, Catskill, and Albany; and *The Wesleyan Seminary* (for both sexes) in the city of New-York—5. There are also *Academies* at Huntington, New Rochelle, Bedford (West-Chester county,) Orange-town, Claverack, Waynesburgh (Rockland county,) White Creek, Hyde-Park, Granville, Middlebury, Waddington, and Union Village (Washington county.) 12: and, at sundry other places, about 25 more, from which I have no particular information—making about 70 in all. [And the United States’ *Military Academy* is at West Point, Orange county, in this State.]

Some of these Academies, particularly that in Albany, have two or three able Professors, besides the Principal, and are handsomely endowed, by Societies and individuals. From the “Literature fund” the Regents have already distributed among these Academies \$67,000—chiefly to the first 33.

12. There is also the *Institution* in the city of New-York for the *Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb*, to which the State has granted \$22,500, and \$2,500 more annually. The *American Academy of Fine Arts*, to which \$20,000 have been granted, with the privilege of holding estate to the value of \$5,000 annually.* The *New-York Historical Society*—The *Lycæum of Natural History*, (and similar institutions at Troy and Catskill)—The *Literary and Philosophical Society*—The *Orphan Asylum Society*—The *New-York Hospital* (including the establishment of the *Lunatick Asylum*, &c. &c.)—and many others—to some or all of which, the Legislature has, at sundry times, granted money to the amount of 700 or 300 thousand dollars.

And to these latter miscellaneous state-charities may be added, \$50,000 to the sufferers by the late war on the Niagara river—about \$40,000 annually to various other purposes of improvement or relief—\$10,000 annually towards the support of foreign poor in the city of New-York—and \$14,500 annually to the

* “The American Academy of *Language and Belles Lettres*,” (which some publications have inadvertently confounded with that of the “Fine Arts,”) was projected by some literary gentlemen in the city of New-York, and is established on a broad basis, well calculated to promote the best interests of education and free government, and to elevate the literary character of the country. But, as it is a *general* (or more properly *national*) institution, with members in every state, and some of its most learned and efficient friends in the extreme parts of the Union, its location, I understand, is not yet *definitively* settled.

News-papers and Printing.—There are published in the State 99 publick papers weekly—1

Indians in this state.* Moreover, many legislative acts of assistance or indemnity have been passed in favour of skill and merit—many immunities bestowed to foster useful ingenuity. The state has throughout protected Fulton and Livingston in the rights and extensive privileges it granted for the invention or improvement of the *Steam-Boat*, which has formed a new era in the intercourse of the world. And during the Revolution, the state set apart an immense body of the first land in the Union, called the “Military Tract,” to reward those who fought the battles of their country. Perhaps the world will yet believe that *all* republics are not *always* ungrateful—or, at least, not *always* ungenerous.

STATE FUNDS, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURES.

In 1810—11.

The *Revenue and Expenditures* of the State were, in the abstract, as follows:—Lands, about 1,000,000 acres unsold: and State Funds \$4,191,803 : 25, (in 1800 about \$2,900,000 : 00) the annual revenue of which is now \$278,439 : 96—besides which the Receipts at the Treasury, from various other sources, were, for the year 1810, \$626,042 : 33 (for 1791 \$127,648; for 1800 \$192,023 : 71)—and during the same time were paid out \$606,322 : 22 (in 1791 \$143,417 : 64, and in 1800 \$261,765 : 03.) Estimated expenses for 1811, \$263,366 : 22. Debts which the State owed, besides some small unliquidated demands, \$330,000 (in 1800, \$346,234 : 93.) Which (exclusive of the School Fund and Land, and of the 1,000,000 acres publick lands above named) gave about \$30,000 *annual excess* of revenue over expenditures, and a *permanent* fund exceeding the publick debt \$3,311,803 : 25.

In 1820—21.

Since 1811, much of the State funds has been set apart for particular objects included under some of the foregoing heads; and undertaking the Canals, and other works, together with making considerable grants to sundry institutions, has necessarily consumed much publick money. All the *lands* of the State have, moreover, (as mentioned under the head of “School fund,” &c.) been recently appropriated to the support of Common Schools. Still the *general* funds of the State now amount to \$3,222,446 : 39—the *annual* revenue of which (with some other sources of income) is \$633,301 : 44. Of this income \$242,500 are appropriated annually to the Canal Fund, N. Y. hospital, foreign poor, schools, &c. as before mentioned—leaving for the *ordinary expenses* of Government \$445,801 : 44.

The *receipts* at the Treasury (1820) amounted to \$1,207,565 : 76. Balance in the Treasury before \$108,797 : 86. *Total* \$1,316,363 : 62. Amount *paid out* and *to be paid out*, for same period, \$1,295,263 : 22. *Balance* \$10,500 : 40; be-

semi-weekly—I thrice a week—and 9 daily—in all, 110, which are supposed to distribute 164,000 papers weekly, and 3,523,000 in a year—value about \$270,000, *besides* the advertising. There are upwards of 150 printing establishments or offices, and several periodical literary works published, besides the above papers; also, a vast many books, pamphlets, &c.—the number and value of which, I have no means of ascertaining.

* *Indians.* The original inhabitants of the greater part of the state were the Iroquois, or the Five Nations, Six Nations, or Confederate Nations, as they are alternately called. Their centre or capital was at Onondaga. They at first consisted of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterwards the Tuscaroras removed from North-Carolina and Virginia to this state, and were admitted into the confederacy. After the Revolution, the Mohawks removed to Canada—the Oneidas reside in Oneida and Madison—the Onondagas at Onondaga and Buffalo creek, where also reside the Senecas, with some Cayugas and Tuscaroras; though most of the Tuscaroras reside at Tuscarora Village. Some few of the Iroquois reside on the Allegany and Genesee rivers—some Onondagas and Cayugas in Canada. They have rapidly decreased; and in 1796 amounted to only about 3750 in the State—*now* much less. The Delawares and some remnant of tribes from the south, once occupied the country about the Delaware and Susquehanna. The few that remain are on Buffalo, Tonnewanta, and Cattaraugus creeks. There are a few of the St. Regis Indians in Franklin County. The Stockbridge Indians, from Massachusetts, reside in Oneida—also the Brothertown Indians. These latter and the Oneidas cultivate farms, and have schools, mills, &c. The Tuscaroras also have a meeting-house, gardens and fields, and other indications of civilization.

sides taxes to come in, for that period, \$40,000—making (with the \$445,801 : 44 unappropriated revenue above) \$506,301 : 34, to meet the *expenditures* for 1821, which were *estimated* at \$368,500.* The State *owes* (exclusive of the Canal loans, which are provided for, as noted under the head of *Canals*), \$1,400,000.

Thus—*exclusive* of Canal funds and loans, the literature and school funds, gospel and school lands, and all the other revenues, appropriated as mentioned under the preceding heads—the State still has about \$137,000 annual *excess* of revenue over expenditures, and a permanent fund *exceeding* the publick debt \$1,322,446 : 39—besides an expected balance from the U. S. for military services in the late war. And when the Canal fund, taxes, and tolls shall have paid off the Canal loans, the annual revenue from duties on Salt and Auctions, and from the Canals themselves, will revert, and be *added* to the *general funds of the State*.

REVIEW.

Such, on a brief review of our publick circumstances, we find the present happy and elevated situation of the State of New-York. It would not be unnatural, if it should, for a moment, awaken a sense of State-pride in the bosom of every patriotick inhabitant. And while, in common with the thousands, who have exchanged their native states for a home in this, I shall lose the most endearing recollections of New-England and its virtuous and happy people only with life itself—while I admire the enterprise of the brave and generous sons of the West, and the refinement and hospitality of the South—while I duly appreciate, I trust, the great natural advantages and respectability of Ohio and Pennsylvania—and while I revere the long-tried talents and patriotism of Virginia, and the learning and wisdom of Massachusetts, *venerabile nomen* !—I yet confess, that to be a citizen of the State of New-York now seems to me a thing of some distinction.

But other and far different reflections succeed the first gratulatory impulse. As a State, New-York has faults, and great ones too. Many may still be found in her constitution and courts—learned and highly respectable, as are many

* The expenses of the late Convention could not be included in this estimate, as that measure was not then decided on. This *extra* expense (about \$42,000) is to be provided for in the present year.

1822.—After the above *abstract* was made out, the Governour's Speech to the Legislature, (and since that the Report of the Comptroller for 1822,) exhibited a *later* view of our finances. Whatever variation there may be from the results above stated, arises from the *difference of time* ; as my statements, relative to *all* the funds, are made from Official Reports and Papers of 1821—excepting the appropriation of our lands to the Common School fund and other alterations made by the Amended Constitution, which has been *adopted* by the people *since* the session of the Legislature commenced. My statements and calculations, where not *otherwise* represented, are for the year 1821.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.—It may not be uninteresting here to add that the *Receipts* of the City Government for the year ending May 15th, 1821, amounted to \$533,686 : 96—*Expenditures*, same period \$530,998 : 91. [These two sums were from \$100,000 to \$150,000 larger than the estimates for that year, in consequence of the *extra* expense of building Fulton Market and obtaining a loan therefor.]

The publick *Debt* of the City, unredeemed at the close of 1821, was \$1,081,950—said debt having been *reduced* \$218,050 since 1816.

The *Receipts* for the year ending next May, are *estimated* (including the balance in the Treasury) at \$425,671 : 35, and the *Expenditures* at \$424,771 : 35, including the *completion* of the various improvements already commenced. This exceeds the receipts and expenditures of any State in the Union, except the State of New-York ; and, exclusive of the *extra* operations on the Canals, nearly equals the monied transactions even of that state in *ordinary* years.

The *Revenue* of the City is derived from rents, wharfage, various licences, ferries, penalties, fees, sundry privileges and perquisites, duties on vendues, taxation, &c. &c. Very great publick improvements have been made throughout the City in the last five years, and more very important ones are in contemplation.

Progressive Population of the City.—The number of inhabitants was 4,302 in 1697—10,381 in 1756—21,863 in 1771—23,614 in 1786—33,131 in 1790—60,439 in 1800—96,372 in 1810—100,619 in 1816—and 123,706 in 1820 : exhibiting an *increase* of more than 100,000 people (from only about 20,000) *since* the acknowledgment of American Independence ! and 20,000 in the *last four* years, since the close of the last War !!

of those, who have administered her laws. More might be found in her laws themselves; although the great prosperity and happiness, the people have enjoyed under them, constitute no faint eulogium. And seeing what has thus far been done or commenced, notwithstanding many errors and comparatively small means, we should turn our thoughts more on what *further is to be done* for the present and future generations, in discharge of our greatly increased duty and responsibility, than on the easy elevation we now enjoy. As the stewards of the Great Giver of all our signal advantages, we should not forget—our statesmen should never, *for a moment*, forget—that “unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required.” We are not to waste the fair inheritance left us by the founders of the republic; nor, because we may have *improved* it, are we to squander what ought to constitute a rich and permanent patrimony for ages to come. And this high responsibility is enhanced by the single reflection, too often sadly verified in the progress both of nations and individuals—that, it is more easy to acquire a high reputation, than to *preserve* it.

New-York has, moreover, to recollect that her *natural* and *relative* situation in the Union has given her much of the commercial business and population of her neighbours; and, that if she have fairly earned the title of *first* among her equals—“*primus inter pares*”—yet many others have contributed to the distinction. Vermont, Connecticut, and New-Jersey, who bore so honourable a part in the Revolution, swell the commerce of her Great City; and the South pours some of its riches into her lap. Without these just considerations, our rapid progress could not be accounted for on the ordinary principles of human events. But yesterday, as it were—where now stand Utica and Rome, and where a *great artificial river* is now coursing its proud career of 360 miles to the great inland Seas of the West, bearing on its bosom the products of states and the business of cities—nothing but savage wilds and more savage tenants existed. While yet, I seem to see the warm tears flow, that filled the eyes of a parent or brother as he spoke of a son or companion miserably perishing for want, or slain and cruelly disfigured by savage hordes, at Herkimer or Fort Stanwix—a polished population and crowded towns, blessed with peace and plenty in all their borders, rise to my astonished sight, and westward afar extend the grateful scene. Reflecting on such a sudden and total transformation; on the freedom and security in which we now live; and on the means of individual happiness and comfort, of moral and literary improvement, as well as of national prosperity, now spread before us; the most cold or stubborn heart must be melted with gratitude for deliverance, for preference like this!

We cannot but remember, also, what division of public sentiment recently existed on the subject of our last and greatest improvement; and, that sharp opposition increased that division, ever confounding measures, whether political or not, with pre-conceived political dislike of individuals, who may propose or pursue them. This very naturally arose from the political animosity and strife for power and place, which unhappily detract something from the reputation of the State. It is a *penalty* we must ever pay for our proud situation, unless *further* preventives shall be provided by the constitution and laws. It is the very nature of political power, patronage, and emolument (which promise so much easier a life than labour or professional drudgery,) if not reduced to the *lowest* standard by which the execution of public duties can be insured,* not only to cause men to sigh for promotion, but to make them ima-

* Moreover, the people should not part with *any* of this power and patronage, which they can, in their original character and local situation, exercise or bestow judiciously. And I see no reason to believe, that the people of this state are either not upright or intelligent enough to do so in all town and county concerns, as well as in those of villages and cities, and to choose *directly* all their own public servants (as judiciously, at least, as they can choose a *governor*), except judges of courts of record and of equity, and a very few officers for *general* or *state* duties.

If Mr. Hume had reason to believe, many years ago, (as his “*Idea of a Perfect Commonwealth*” assures us,) that the people of Great Britain and Ireland were “good judges enough”

gine themselves better qualified to superintend the publick weal, than their own individual business, and to abandon the latter for the purpose of what they call *rescuing* the State from the hands of weak or wicked rulers. In states where there is comparatively little political patronage or publick wealth, we see little or none of this warfare, on good and valuable men of all parties. Poor countries, and times of great distress or oppression, seldom lack true patriotism or competent talents, though few envy the offices, or thwart the measures of those, who exhibit these qualities at great hazard, or for small reward.

And cannot rich countries, or periods of great prosperity, be blessed with sufficient talents and patriotism to fulfill all the high duties of such times and countries, without lavishing money or power enough, either to corrupt their possessors, or to instigate others to carry on a bitter warfare for their places? Must our own abundance only engender discontent; our acquisitions of knowledge and talents only create thirst for exclusive domination; and induce a *part* of us to claim all rule, and *proscribe* the rest of society—when scanty means would be cheerfully resigned to such as should make the best use of them for the state, without reference to parties, and without a knowledge or even suspicion that one half or two-fifths of the community are *enemies* to their government and country? Are we doomed still to foment those dark and awful flames of discord, which have already lighted so many republicks “the dusky way to death?”—To pervert our high unparalleled privileges to our own destruction, and to tempt our otherwise most valuable citizens and honourable men to abuse each other, in advance, as the deliberate promoters of our ruin? Is it thus that a community—which, of all others that have ever existed, has the most abundant cause for thankfulness—requires the bounty of Providence? And must we return to state-poverty and comparative ignorance, before we can be disinterested or charitable in matters of civil government, or learn to distinguish between statesmen and politicians,* between publick benefactors

in such local matters; and that *they* could govern themselves at *that day* by sub-dividing the country into convenient counties and parishes, which should elect their own local rulers, leaving only *general* concerns and appointments to the larger government consisting of delegates, chosen by the same people in those sub-divisions, as we already choose our legislature—who can doubt the practicability and safety of such a policy *now*, in this country, after considering our forty years' experience in government, and the foregoing view of our literary institutions and common schools, whose salutary effects have but just begun to be seen and felt; and in a state too, where *permanent* provision is so fully made, as in New-York, for rendering every human being in the community capable of judging and acting understandingly in all the duties incident to so democratick and free a government? It was an alarming, a solemn truth uttered by Milton, that in all governments, the great error was, to *govern too much!* And it is equally erroneous to govern or be governed by persons *far off*, and almost unknown and irresponsible to the governed.

It was the force of such truths; a wise “*distrust*,” which Demosthenes denominates “the guard and security of the people in free states”; and a fear, that too much refinement in government (a polite term for the intrigues of politicians) would destroy its simplicity—which induced the people of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Ohio, and other States, to insert in their several Constitutions a clause, *declaring* the duty and necessity of a *frequent recurrence to first principles*. And since these constitutions were framed, we have, or we suppose we have, been growing more capable of understanding the nature and duties of government. It is manifest to every man, who recollects the very limited education and political and literary knowledge of the people at large in 1778, that we are *now* a widely different people in this respect; and that we have no longer much occasion to rely on the advice or direction of the educated *few*—at least, not in matters *immediately within* our own observation. Whatever, in short, the people can *do* conveniently for themselves, they should never *support* or allow *others* to do for them.

If it be not so—then, our boast of republicanism and self-government; our endearing and fond attachments to universal education and equality of political and civil rights, the former of which was to qualify us wisely to exercise and enjoy the latter; all our exalted ideas of the efficacy of our free and enlightened systems of government—are, not *merely* “vain and empty things,” but “unreal mockeries:” and, in the language of Addison, we have already gone far to *refine ourselves out of our virtue*.

* It was well said by C. G. Haines, Esq. in a Speech at the New-York Forum, full of good sense and discrimination—“that, at the seat of government, men are but too apt to degenerate into mere politicians—politicians become office-hunters—and an office-hunter is

and public dictators?—Or, will the PEOPLE—the great body of the enlightened and virtuous people of the State—who *own* and who *should* govern all—arrest the evil, and judge of men by their works, *for and by themselves*? If this be not done—if we do not soon abandon or stop such a course of things in this state, we may well dread, some future day, not only the interruption of our prosperous career of improvement, but the loss of whatever of state-reputation and acquirements we now enjoy—and even liberty itself.

This evil genius of republics—this spirit of political speculation, rancour, and proscription had, at one time, nearly arrested or utterly destroyed our whole plan of inland navigation. “Doubts and darkness” seemed to “rest upon it.” By whatever men or means, by whatever power or agency, the jarring elements and discordant interests were reconciled, soothed, or combined, or the *merits* of the cause made apparent to such a portion of the inimical or doubtful, as to produce sufficient harmony to renew and prosecute it with such success:—we must admit, that our *good* genius for *once* predominated. And glancing back, for a moment, to the apparently insuperable obstacles, which then made many despair of the undertaking; and turning again to the approaching consummation of a policy, which will soon open to us such extensive sources of convenience, wealth, and comfort, and constitute our highest praise—observing, too, what happy unanimity of sentiment and action, (even amongst those who once most widely differed,) now prevails on that policy, throughout the state—we perceive a result as wonderful as it is propitious; and cannot but feel, that in all this, we have been the objects of peculiar fortune or favour. With the grateful shepherd in *Virgil*, we may fervently say,

————— Deus nobis hæc otia fecit;
Namque erit ille mihi semper dens. —————

But if we are ready thus to exclaim, on contemplating these events, what should we say and feel, could we but draw aside the curtain that veils the future, and behold the effects which the great measures of the last few years will produce for our successors? Agriculture, the basis of all power and prosperity, perfected—manufactures flourishing beside the farmer, and furnishing means and creating wants for immense internal commerce and interchange of productions and fabrics from Maine to Missouri, and from Florida to Michigan—foreign commerce still supplying what our own country affords not on better terms—our deep-laid systems of general education, conferring alike on all the people that instruction which sustains our hope that we shall survive the assaults of party, and outlast the period of all former republics—learning and science, and our literary institutions, patronized by the community, as they, in turn, adorn and dignify it—and our Grand Canals, besides their benefits to our own citizens and our immediate neighbours, eminently promoting the welfare of the United States, by enhancing the value and income of the public lands, by stimulating other states to like exertions, but more by introducing a unity of views and feelings, a concert of interests and action, which, we trust, will prolong our confederated government—united, free, and happy—“beyond all Greek, beyond all Roman fame.” Such, with the blessing of Heaven upon the upright discharge of our duties, may be our rational anticipations: such, by Divine goodness, are the *realities*, which already begin to brighten the face of our country and gladden the hearts of her people.

“Oh, scenes surpassing fable, and yet true;
“Scenes of accomplish’d bliss! which, who can see,
“Though but in distant prospect, and not feel
“His soul refresh’d with foretaste of the joy.”

a pest in society.” Gen. Root, in the Assembly, has often *marked* this distinction with equal force and less ceremony. The *science* of these “would-be rulers of the free,” some learnedly call Machiavelianism; Gabriel Naude might dignify it with the title of “Refined Politicks;” but, in blunt and honest English, it is small cunning and great hypocrisy.

With a few more *general* sketches of circumstances, as yet omitted, and which form the outlines of "the whole ground," I haste to the

CONCLUSION.

In addition to the goodness of our soil and the excellence of our timber, we have inexhaustible Mineral Waters, (at *Ballston* and *Saratoga*,) more efficacious and valuable than the best medicinal springs of Europe. Most kinds of clay, lime-stone, sulphur, plumbago, ochre, ising-glass, and flint, are plenty; and, in some parts of the state have been found lead, copper, zinc, tin, pyrites of copper and iron, peat, spar, asbestos, rock chrystals, various kinds of petrifications, and some silver-ore. Wild animals both for food and for fur or skins, though not so plenty as formerly, yet abound in the unsettled and some other parts of the state; and wild fowls, of most kinds, are still caught in abundance. Our *territory* (containing more than fifty thousand square miles, of which four or five thousand are *water*,*) stretches from the Atlantick the whole length of New-England, and spreads along the St. Lawrence and three great navigable lakes. Embracing the head-waters of the Ohio, and two other large rivers which pass southerly through other states—the whole course of the best river in the United States, and, perhaps, in the world—together with twenty other rivers navigable by boats and rafts—this State affords the best passage in the Union, both by land and water, from tide-waters to the extensive navigable Lakes of the west. There is not a mountain or any great unavoidable hill to pass between Albany and Lake Erie. It is the only state, too, (except at the narrow and N. E. extremity,) which extends across the *whole width* of the United States' territory; and the only spot on which the Atlantick and the Lakes *can* be united by ship-navigation, should that ever be thought an object, in any point of view. This peculiar situation, with its other advantages, renders this state highly interesting to the statesman, the man of business or enterprise, the emigrant, and the traveller. With the latter, especially, the ready and safe conveyance up the Hudson and to Lower Canada, and the good roads and accommodations westward, with the choice of an easy and interesting passage on the canals, and then from Buffalo in the steam-boat to Detroit, or any place on the lakes—will be additional inducements to visit a country of this description; which (besides many intermediate sublime natural views and objects) contains on its western confines the greatest *natural* curiosity in the world,† and in its centre a most splendid *artificial* one:—a country interspersed (exclusive of the great waters before named) with more than *fifteen lakes*, from ten to forty miles in length, and numerous smaller ones—exhibiting as great an extent, variety, and beauty of inland water-scenery as all the other states together.

Should this Manual, therefore, have any tendency to render the present circumstances, prospects, and advantages of such a country more generally known; its civil divisions and topography more easily *understood*; or the local situation of its numerous villages and settlements more readily to be ascertained; or should it in any manner prove useful or convenient in offices and counting-rooms—at houses of publick entertainment and resort—at places of publick business—on the route of the traveller—or in the closet of the citizen and student—it will afford no inconsiderable degree of satisfaction to the author.

February 20th, 1822.

* This gives an average of about *thirty persons* to each square mile of our land.

† Besides the falls of Niagara—the falls of Genesee river, of the Catskill mountains, of Ithaca, of Trenton, and of the Cohoes, are great curiosities; as are, also, the Rock Bridge in Warren county, the Alluvial Way (or Ridge Road) from Genesee falls to Niagara river, and the passage of the Hudson through the Highlands. Glen's falls and Lake George itself are objects of much curiosity with all visitors to the *Springs* and Battle Ground of Saratoga. And, in most countries, such objects as the Giant of the Valley, Whiteface mountain, and Adgate's falls in Essex county; Salmon creek falls in Lansing, the high falls of Black river, and of Racket river; the Sulphur Springs in Ontario county; and many others, would receive minute attention from travellers and naturalists.

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION

Of the several Counties in the State, since 1770—with their present number of Members of Assembly. The population of all but the ten old counties is according to the censuses next taken after new ones were formed. * Any County below, having no figure against it in the first column, elects Assemblymen in conjunction with such county as has affixed to it a similar mark to itself—as. Hamilton* and Montgomery,* &c. [For Senatorial Districts, see page 9, ante.]

Names of Counties.	In 1771.	In 1786.	In 1790.	In 1800.	In 1810.	In 1820.
Hamilton*	—	—	—	—	—	1251
Cattaraugus†	—	—	—	—	458	4090
Franklin†	—	—	—	—	2719	4413
Richmond 1	2847	3152	3835	4563	5847	6185
Niagara† 2	—	—	—	—	6132	7322
Rockland 1	—	—	—	6853	7758	8837
Sullivan**	—	—	—	—	6108	8900
Lewis 1	—	—	—	—	6433	9227
Allegany††	—	—	—	—	1942	9330
Warren††	—	—	—	—	—	9453
Kings 1	3623	3986	4495	5740	8303	11187
Putnam 1	—	—	—	—	—	11268
Clinton† 1	—	—	—	—	8002	12070
Oswego***	—	—	—	—	—	12374
Chautauque†	—	—	—	—	2381	12568
Essex 1	—	—	—	—	9488	12311
Schenectady 2	—	—	—	—	10201	13081
Broome 1	—	—	—	—	8130	14343
Erie†	—	—	—	—	—	15668
St. Lawrence 1	—	—	—	—	7394	16037
Courtlandt 1	—	—	—	—	3793	16507
Tioga 1	—	—	—	6879	7899	16971
Livingston 1	—	—	—	—	—	18444
Tompkins 2	—	—	—	—	—	20681
Queens 3	10980	13084	16014	16393	19336	21519
Steuben†† 2	—	—	—	1738	7243	21989
Greene 2	—	—	—	15870	19541	22996
Schoharie 3	—	—	—	9308	18945	23154
Seneca 2	—	—	—	—	16609	23619
Suffolk 3	18123	13793	16440	19494	21113	24272
Delaware 2	—	—	—	10223	20303	26537
Monroe 1	—	—	—	—	—	26355
Ulster** 4	13950	22143	29397	24355	26576	30934
Herkimer 3	—	—	—	14479	22060	31017
Chenango 3	—	—	—	15666	21702	31215
Madison 3	—	—	—	—	25144	32208
West-Chester 3	21745	20554	24003	27423	30272	32623
Jefferson 2	—	—	—	—	15040	32952
Saratoga 4	—	—	—	24433	33147	36052
Montgomery* 5	—	15057	23348	21700	41214	37569
Albany 4	42706	72360	75736	34043	34661	38116
Columbia 4	—	—	27732	35322	32890	38330
Washington†† 5	—	4456	14042	35574	44399	38331
Cayuga 3	—	—	—	15871	29840	38397
Rensselaer 5	—	—	—	30442	36333	40153
Genesee 3	—	—	—	—	12533	40200
Orange 4	10092	14069	18492	29355	34347	41213
Onondaga 4	—	—	—	7406	26073	41461
Otsego 5	—	—	—	21636	38667	44856
Dutchess 5	22404	32636	45266	47775	51412	46615
Oneida*** 5	—	—	—	22047	33323	50997
Ontario 5	—	—	1075	15213	42026	61135
New-York 11	21163	23614	33131	60489	96372	123706
Total, 126	163338	238904	340120	586141	959049	1372812

COMMON SCHOOLS, 1821.—VALUATION.

NOTE.—The 1st column of figures in this Table exhibits the No. of towns and cities—
 The 2d, the No. of School-districts in the towns which have made reports to the Secretary of State, who is now, *ex officio*, Superintendent of Common Schools—
 The 3d, the No. of districts which have reported—
 The 4th, the average No. of months schools were kept—
 The 5th, the amount (in dolls.) of money rec'd in the districts which have reported—
 The 6th, the No. of children taught in such districts—
 The 7th, the No. of do. between 5 and 15, residing in same districts—
 The 8th and last, the amount of the Assessors' Valuation of real and personal property, in dollars—ALL for 1821.

** HAMILTON county is included in Montgomery; and the Valuations for Richmond and Franklin are only estimates, the returns not being received.

Albany	3	121	120	10	4862	6758	7600	7484647
Allegany	11	83	63		769	2220	2341	816924
Broome	8	123	99	7	1711	4393	4079	1747397
Cattaraugus	10							1702549
Cayuga	13	181	175	3	4911	11287	11217	2591726
Chautauque	11	128	85	6	975	3363	3331	1698415
Chenango	17	226	201	7	4550	11220	9551	3231330
Clinton	6	48	41	8	1373	2199	2434	1298322
Courtlandt	10	116	106	7	2396	6063	5462	1790964
Columbia	14	171	157	10	4744	8437	9670	6612886
Delaware	17	176	156	7	3400	8061	7683	3801970
Dutchess	16	212	193	10	6860	10239	10872	11964749
Erie	13	105	74	6	1253	3726	3566	2208923
Essex	14	92	87	7	1825	3335	3838	965079
Franklin	6	35	32	7	639	1340	1314	600000
Genesee	26	235	228	7	2840	11829	10156	4694634
Greene	10	102	92	9	2728	4374	5915	4433874
Herkimer	15	159	144	3	4349	9273	9230	5183913
Jefferson	18	165	139	7	3071	8444	8000	2483671
Kings	6	17	17	10	1063	662	2515	3513164
Lewis	8	57	54	6	1043	3005	2803	1598689
Livingston	12	113	91	7	1740	5110	5391	2177901
Madison	12	172	162	3	4848	11600	9851	3192165
Montgomery	15	186	169	3	5354	9389	11333	5076345
Monroe	14	159	143	7	2522	3610	7955	3249194
New-York	1				14738	6609		68285070
Niagara	7	40	22	6	169	1184	1130	1184547
Oneida	21	267	242	3	6331	15394	14491	5869632
Ontario	21	325	235	3	6379	17737	17513	6358473
Onondaga	12	203	199	3	5816	12963	12866	2952400
Orange	11	172	154	10	5432	8177	11299	7792753
Oswego	12	100	75	7	1283	3691	3275	1422519
Otsego	21	256	250	3	6257	14622	13443	4919378
Putnam	5	65	56	7	1441	2420	3210	1746602
Queens	6	55	53	11	2367	2127	5169	5876775
Rensselaer	14	172	163	10	5659	10577	11801	6634920
Richmond	4	17	17	11	870	777	1844	670000
Rockland	4	34	27	10	1050	1339	2252	1356404
Saratoga	19	182	131	9	1910	10297	10663	5324310
St. Lawrence	17	137	100	6	1249	4186	3992	1864089
Schenectady	6	44	43	9	1193	2328	2735	1845850
Schoharie	9	123	108	9	2997	5669	6697	2534937
Seneca	7	124	91	8	3186	6575	6531	3193266
Steuben	15	156	136	6	1943	5645	5956	1654097
Sullivan	7	54	48	6	1129	1969	2308	1325171
Suffolk	9	108	92	7	2430	5003	5276	4839474
Tioga	9	131	98	7	1808	4654	4561	1959634
Tompkins	7	105	100	7	3621	6872	7021	1332240
Ulster	13	114	107	9	3791	5184	7529	2259716
Warren	9	64	52	6	890	2175	2376	1098767
Washington	16	231	216	7	5634	12711	11599	4997021
West-Chester	21	143	139	3	3673	5482	7624	8105942
Grand Total	613	6,659	5,882	3	157,195	332,979	339,250	241,983,532

BANKS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

[See Article, "BANKS," on page 17, *ante*.]

<i>Title of Bank.</i>	When in- corporat- ed.	Amount of Stock au- thorized.	Of which state sub- scribed.	Do Coll. & Acad. may sub.	<i>Place where.</i>
1 Bank of New-York	1791	1120000	65000	55000	New-York
2 Bank of Albany	1792	360000	45000	55000	Albany
3 Bank of Columbia	1793	200000	20000	20000	Hudson
4 Manhattan Company	1799	2050000	50000		New-York
5 Farmers' Bank	1801	345000	30000	15000	Troy
6 New-York State Bank	1803	630000	130000	40000	Albany
7 Merchants' Bank	1805	1470000	130000	40000	New-York
8 Mohawk Bank	1807	205000	5000		Schenectady
9 Bank of Hudson	1808	325000	15000	10000	Hudson
10 Mechanicks' Bank in } the city of N. York }	1810	2000000			New-York
11 Union Bank	1811	1300000			Do.
12 Mechanicks' & Far- } mers' Bank in the }	do.	630000	50000		Albany
city of Albany }	do.	550000	50000		Troy
13 Bank of Troy	do.				Waterford
14 <i>An Office of Discount</i> } & Deposit of Do. at }	do.	550000	50000		Poughkeepsie
15 Middle District Bank	do.				Kingston
16 <i>An Office of Discount</i> } & Deposit of Do. at }	do.	450000	50000		Newburgh
17 Bank of Newburgh	do.				Ithaca
18 <i>An Office of Discount</i> } & Deposit of Do. at }	1812	1000000			Utica
19 Bank of Utica					Canandaigua
20 <i>An Office of Discount</i> } & Deposit of Do. at }	do.	606000	60000		New-York
21 Bank of America	do.	700000			Do.
22 Phoenix Bank	do.	2000000			Do.
23 City Bank of N. York	do.				Canandaigua
24 Ontario Bank	1813	500000			Utica
25 <i>Branch of Do. at</i>					Lansingburgh
26 Bank of Lansingburgh	do.	240000	20000	20000	Cattskill
27 Cattskill Bank	do.	400000			Goshen
28 Bank of Orange Co.	do.	400000			Buffalo
29 Bank of Niagara	1816	400000			Adams
30 Jefferson Co. Bank	do.	400000			Geneva
31 Bank of Geneva	1817	400000			Auburn
32 Bank of Auburn	do.	400000			Sandy Hill
33 Bank of Washington } and Warren }	do.	400000			Plattsburgh
34 Bank of Plattsburgh	do.	300000			Cattskill
35 Greene County Bank	1818	90000			Cherry-Valley
36 Central Bank	do.	200000			Norwich
37 Bank of Chenango	do.	200000			New-York
38 Franklin Bank of the } city of New-York }	do.	500000			Do.
39 Bank for Savings in } the city of N. York }	1819				Albany
40 Albany Savings Bank	1820				Utica
41 Bank for Savings in } the village of Utica }	1821				New-York
42 North River Bank of } the city of N. York }	do.	500000			Do.
43 <i>Office of Discount &</i> } <i>Deposit of the U.S.B.</i> }	1816	{ Cap. of mother bank at } { Philad. 35,000,000 }			

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY,

(being Manhattan or York Island, with Blackwell's, Manning's, Great and Little Barn, and other small islands, in York Bay and East River,)

Is bounded N. by Hudson's river and West-Chester Co. E. by Spuyten Devil creek or Harlem river, and by low water mark on the Long-Island side of East river; S. by East river and York Bay; and W. by the New-Jersey line on Hudson's river; containing 123,706 inhabitants, of whom 516 are Slaves.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
NEW-YORK [City.] * † containing <i>Ten Wards,</i> which in elec- tions, taxes, &c. constitute <i>Ten Towns;</i> and 74 places of pub- lick worship; and 2 Colleges.	123,706	<i>Harlem</i> ; †	136
		<i>Bloomingdale</i> ;	139
		<i>Manhattanville</i> ;	135
		Elgin [Botanick Garden;]	110
		Inglebergh;	
		Petersfield;	
		Rose Hill;	
		Bellevue;	
		Mount Vernon;	140
		Harlem Heights;	
		Fort Washington at {	
		Mount Washington; }	
		Fort Prince; Fort Tryon;	
		Fort George; North Fort;	
		Fort Gansevoort;	142
		Fort Wood, on Bedlow's Island;	145
		Crown Fort, on Ellis's Island;	
		Fort Columbus and {	
		Castle Williams, on { Governor's Island;	
		Castle Clinton, or West Battery;	144
		Bussing's Point;	
		Kingsbridge;	130
		Hell-Gate;	137
		Corlaer's Hook;	144
		<i>Kip's Bay</i> ;	141
		<i>Greenwich.</i> (a)	

(a) This village is now nearly merged in the compact City itself, and will soon lose its distinctive character and name in the general mass of population and buildings. The rapid march of improvement has also swept away "Richmond Hill" and other eminences, covering their sites with streets and dwellings.

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Is bounded N. W. by Orange Co. E. by Hudson's river, which separates it from West-Chester Co. and S. W. by New-Jersey; and contains 3,637 inhabitants, of whom 124 are Slaves.

Rivers, &c.—Part of Hudson's, Hackinsack, Passaic, and Ramapough rivers; the Sloc creek, &c.

Mountains, &c.—Part of the Highlands, Nyak Hills, &c.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Clarkstown	1303	3 <i>Clarkstown</i> ; †	130
		<i>New City</i> , at Rockland Court-House; *	
		Slaughter's Landing;	
		Verdrietige Hook.	
Hampstead	2072	2 <i>Ramapough</i> ; †	128
		New Antrim;	
		Kakiak;	
		Dater's Works.	
Haverstraw †	2700	1 <i>Waynesburgh</i> ;	126
		Suffernsville;	
		Gibraltar;	116
		Old Fort Clinton;	114
		Smith's Landing;	
		Stoney Point;	121
		Dunderbergh.	120
Orangetown †	2257	<i>Tappan</i> ; †	127
		<i>Sloc Landing</i> ;	127
		<i>Nyak</i> ;	
		Greenbush.	

SUFFOLK COUNTY, (on Long-Island,)

Is bounded N. by L. I. Sound, E. and S. by the Ocean, and West by Queens County; and contains 24,272 inhabitants, of whom 323 are Slaves.

Bays, &c.—Huntington Bay, Gardener's do. Great Peconick do. Great West do. Great South do. Shinnecough do. Toad do. Bull-Head do. Mecox do. Quonick do. Drown Meadow do. Setauket do. Stoney Brook harbour, Acabonick do. Three mile do. Ronconcoma Pond, Sagg Pond, &c.

Rivers, &c.—Peconick, Connecticut, Patchogue, Nissaquaguc, Conetquot, and Oriwauke rivers—Mattatuck creek, &c.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Brookhaven †	5218	2 Setauket; †	202
		3 Patchogue; †	204
		3 Stoney Brook;	200
		Miller's Place;	210
		Coram;	204
		Old Man's;	207
		Moriches; †	126
		Fireplace (or Carman's;) †	212
		Middle Island (or Middletown;) †	207
		West Middle Island (or New Settlement;)	
		3 Drown Meadow; †	204
		Rocky Point;	213
		New Village, (or West Fields;)	
		Blue Point;	
		Brookfield, on St. George's Manor;	
		Old Field (or Sharp) Point;	
		Smith's Point at Mastick;	
		Crane Neck;	
		Mount Misery;	206
		Squantick;	
East-Hampton	1616	Bald Hill.	
		3 East-Hampton; †	256
		Ammeganset;	
		Accobonnuck;	
		Wensecoat;	
		North West;	
		Gardiner's Island;	
Huntington	4944	Montauk [Point;]	
		Napeage Harbour.	
		2 Huntington; †	184
		2 Babylon, or	} † 182
		Huntington South;	
		3 Queens Village, on Lloyd's Neck;	
		Cold Spring Harbour;	
		Crab Meadow (or the Hook;) †	
		Half-Hollow Hills;	
		Cow Harbour;	
Islip †	1156	Dixhills; †	
		Commack;	
		Eaton's Neck;	
		West Hills.	
		3 Islip;	195
		Nichols's Patent;	
		Oak, Cap Tree, Grass, } and Fire Islands.	
Riverhead	1857	3 Riverhead (and Suffolk C. H.)* †	234
		Wading River;	
		Ocquebogue;	
		Baiting Hollow.	

SUFFOLK COUNTY *Continued.*

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Smithtown †	1874	3 <i>The Branch</i> (C. C. O.)	195
		<i>Huypaigue</i> ;	
		<i>Mills's Pond</i> ;	197
		Head of the Harbour } at Sherriwaugh ; }	
		<i>The River</i> , or <i>Philips's Mills</i> ;	192
Southhold	2868	Winnecomick.	
		<i>Southhold</i> ; †	244
		<i>Sterling</i> ;	
		<i>Mattatuck</i> ; †	
		<i>Oyster Pond Point</i> ; †	259
South-Hampton	4229	<i>Cutchogue</i> ; †	
		Fisher's, Robin, Plum, Gull, Ram, } and Little Hog Neck Islands ; }	
		Harshamomoque.	
		1 <i>Sagg-Harbour</i> [inc.] (Dep. C. C. O.) †	244
		3 <i>Bridge-Hampton</i> ; †	
Shelter-Island	389	<i>West-Hampton</i> ; †	
		3 <i>South-Hampton</i> ; †	
		<i>Flanders</i> ;	
		<i>Sagg</i> ;	
		<i>Mecoxe</i> ;	
		<i>Canoe-Place</i> ;	
		<i>Hog's Neck</i> ;	
		<i>Shinnecaug Plains</i> ;	
		<i>Speyunk</i> ;	
		<i>Quogue</i> ;	
		<i>Beaverdam</i> .	
		Shelter and Great Hog Neck Islands,	244

RICHMOND COUNTY, (*being Staten Island,*)

Is bounded N. by Newark Bay or Arthur Kull Sound, E. by York Bay, S. by the ocean, and W. by the aforesaid Bay or Sound, which separates it from New-Jersey ; and contains 6,135 *inhabitants*, of whom 532 are slaves.

Creeks, &c.—Fresh-kill and other small creeks.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Castletown †	1527	1 <i>Tompkinsville</i> , at the } Quarantine Ground ; }	151
		Clove Hills.	
Northfield	1980	Shooter's Island & Meadows ;	
		Blazing Star Ferry.	
Southfield	1012	2 <i>Richmond</i> ; * (a)	157
		3 <i>Old Town</i> ;	
		Fort Richmond, {	154
		Fort Hudson, & { at the } Fort Tompkins ; { Narrows. }	
		Signal Hill ;	
Westfield	1616	Great Kills.	
		Prince's Bay ;	
		Manees Point ;	
		Ward's Point ;	
		Smoaking Point ;	
		Amboy Ferry.	

(a) Part of the village of Richmond is in Northfield.

QUEENS COUNTY, (on Nassau or Long-Island.)

Is bounded N. by Long-Island Sound, E. by Suffolk Co. S. by the Ocean, and W. by Kings Co. and East river; and contains 21,519 *inhabitants*, of whom 559 are slaves.

Bays, &c.—Rockaway, Parsonage, Merrick, Jerusalem, Cow, Jamaica, Oyster, and Little Neck Bays; Hempstead Harbour, Oyster Bay do. Cold Spring do. Flushing Bay; Newtown Creek, &c.

Towns,	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Flushing	2230 (b)	2 <i>Flushing</i> [inc.] †	159
		Whitestone;	
		Black Stump;	
		Little Neck;	
		Little Neck Bay;	
Hempstead	5034 (b)	Lawrence Neck & Point;	
		Flushing Alley; †	
		2 <i>Hempstead</i> ; †	166
		3 <i>Near Rockaway</i> ;	
		Rockaway Beach;	
Jamaica	2110 (b)	<i>Raportown</i> ;	
		3 <i>Jerusalem</i> ; (a)	173
		Hempstead South; †	
		Merrick's, on Whale Neck;	
		Rockaway Neck;	
Oyster-Bay	4725 (b)	Hempstead Plains;	
		Rum Point;	
		Hog Island;	
		1 <i>Jamaica</i> [inc.] †	156
		Springfield;	
Oyster-Bay	4725 (b)	Little Plains.	
		2 <i>Oyster-Bay</i> ; †	175
		3 <i>Jericho</i> (C. C. O.) †	
		3 <i>Norwich</i> ;	
		3 <i>Buckram</i> ;	
		<i>Musqueto Cove</i> ;	
		<i>Cedar Swamp</i> ;	
		<i>Wolver-hollow</i> ;	
		<i>Bethpage</i> ;	
		<i>Wheatley</i> ;	
		<i>Mill Neck</i> ;	
		<i>Mill-River Hollow</i> ;	
		<i>Lattingtown</i> , or Probascos;	
		<i>Dosoris</i> (or Coles's Mills);	
		Rocky Point;	
		Oak Neck;	
		Duck Pond;	
		Cove Neck;	
		Motts' Cove;	
		Fort Neck;	
		<i>East Woods</i> ;	
		Cow Harbour;	
		Matinicoek Point;	
		Unqua (or Unkawa) Neck;	
		Hog, Cow, and other Islands;	
		South Oyster-Bay; †	172
		Great Plains.	

(a) This village is on or *near* the line of Oyster-Bay; but chiefly, I believe, if not wholly, within the limits of Hempstead, as Mr. Eddy lays it down.

QUEENS COUNTY *Continued.*

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
North-Hempstead †	2750 (b)	Queens Court-House ; *	165
		3 Hempstead Harbour ;	
		Success Pond ;	
		Westbury ;	
		Herrick's ;	
		Plandome ;	
		Head of Cow-Neck ; †	
		Great Neck ;	
		Harbour Hill ;	
		Sands's or Watch Point ;	
		Haviland's (or Hewlet's) Point ;	
		Barker's Point ;	
Newtown	2437 (b)	Cow Bay.	
		2 Newtown ;	152
		3 Newtown Landing ;	
		Dutch Kills ;	
		Hallet's Cove ;	
		Sunswick ;	
		Riker's Island ;	
		The Two Brothers (Islands ;)	
		Fort Stevens.	

(b) Census of 1810—that of 1820 (which gives an increase of 2133 in the county) having been taken and returned *en mass*, and not by towns.

KINGS COUNTY, (on *Long-Island*.)

Is bounded N. by East river, E. by Queens Co. and Jamaica Bay, S. by the Ocean, and W. by York Bay and East river ; and contains 11,187 *inhabitants*, of whom 379 are slaves.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Brooklyn	7175	1 Brooklyn [inc.] } (C. C. O.) †	145
		with 4 churches }	
		Bedford ;	
		United States' Navy Yard, }	
		at the Wallaboght ; }	145
		Bompus Hook ;	
		Yellow Hook ;	
		Red Hook ;	
		Fort Swift ;	
		Guanos' Bay ;	
Bushwick	930	Fort Greene ;	
		Fort Lawrence.	
		3 Williamsburgh ;	144
Flatbush	1027	Bushwick ;	
		English Kills.	
		2 Flatbush ; * †	149
Flatlands	512	New Lotts ;	
		Prospect Hill.	
		3 Flatlands ;	151
Gravesend	534	Canasy Landing ;	
		Barren and other Islands.	
		3 Gravesend	154
		Schryer's Hook ;	
		Gravesend Bay ;	
New-Utrecht	1009	Gravesend Point ;	
		Coney, Plumb, and other Islands.	
		3 New-Utrecht ;	151
		Bath-House ;	
		Nyack Point ;	
		Fort Diamond, in the Narrows ;	153
		Fort Lewis.	

WEST-CHESTER COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Putnam Co. E. by Connecticut and Long-Island Sound, S. by East River, and W. by Harlem and Hudson's rivers, the former separating it from the city and Co. of New-York, and the latter from New-Jersey and Rockland Co. and contains 32,638 inhabitants, of whom 205 are slaves.

Rivers, &c.—Croton, Bronx, Mamaroneck, Mahanus, Hutchins's, and Saw-Mill rivers; and part of Hudson's, Peekskill, Harlem, and Byram rivers; Long, Byram, and Rye ponds, &c.

Islands.—Captain's Island, and the other smaller islands in the Sound between Throg's Neck and Connecticut. [Some hilly country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Bedford	2432	3 Bedford. * †	125
		{ 1 Peekskill [inc.] †	115
		{ 3 Courtlandtown, at Croton; †	121
Courtlandt	3421	{ Collebergh;	
		{ Fort Fayette, at Verplanck's Point;	
		{ Teller's Point.	
East-Chester	1021	{ East-Chester; †	
		{ Bronx. †	
Greenburgh †	2054	{ 2 Tarrytown;	130
		{ Tuckahoe.	
Harrison	994	{ North Street.	
Mamaroneck	878	{ 3 Mamaroneck. †	140
Mount-Pleasant †	3684	{ 2 Sing-Sing;	125
		{ Sparta.	
North-Castle †	1480		122
New-Castle	1368		
		{ 3 New-Rochelle; †	141
		{ New-Rochelle Landing;	
		{ Rodman's Neck, or Island;	
		{ Hewlett's, and Whortleberry Island;	
North-Salem	1165	{ North-Salem. †	
Pelham	283	{ Hart, High, Hunter's, Appleby's,	
		{ and New-City Islands.	
Poundridge	1357		
		{ 3 Saw-Pits, (at Byram River); †	138
		{ Rye; †	
		{ Parsonage Point;	
		{ Captain's, and other Islands;	
		{ King Street.	
Rye	1342		
Scarsdale	329		
South-Salem †	1423	{ Cross-River. †	
Somers	1341	{ 3 Somers. †	
		{ 2 West-Farms; †	140
		{ 3 West-Chester;	
		{ Morrissiana;	
		{ Throg's Neck;	
		{ Manor of Fordham;	
		{ Hunt's Point.	
West-Chester	2162	{ White-Plains. †	135
		{ 3 Philipsburgh;	
		{ Old Fort Independence;	
		{ Valentine's Hill.	
White-Plains	675		
Yonkers †	1586		
Yorktown †	1992	{ Pine's Bridge.	

PUTNAM COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Dutchess Co.—E. by Connecticut—S. by West-Chester Co.—and W. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Orange Co.—and contains 11,263 inhabitants, of whom 49 are slaves.

Rivers, &c.—A part of Hudson's, Peekskill, and Croton rivers; Mahopack and Crum ponds, &c.

Mountains.—Part of the Highlands.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Carmel	2247	1 Carmel. * †	108
Kent	1301		
Patterson	1573	2 Patterson. †	106
		{ 3 Cold Spring Landing;	102
		{ 3 Pleasant Valley;	106
		{ Danford Cove;	
		{ Old Fort Constitution;	
		{ Anthony's Nose.	
Philipstown †	3733		
Southeast †	1909	3 Milltown.	

ORANGE COUNTY

Is bounded N. and N. W. by Sullivan Co. N. by Ulster Co. E. by Hudson's river which separates it from Dutchess and Putnam Co's. S. E. by Rockland Co. S. and S. W. by New-Jersey, and W. by Delaware river (which separates it from Pennsylvania) and by Sullivan Co. and contains 41,213 inhabitants, of whom 1,125 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, Ponds, &c.—Part of Hudson's, Wallkill, Nevesink, Mongaup, and Ramapough rivers; part of Shawangunk kill and Warwick creek; Chambers's and Moordenar's creeks; Otter, Rutger's, and Popopen's kill, &c. Thompson's, Wickham's, Duxedo, Cedar, and Sterling Ponds; also, part of Long Pond, the Drowned Lands, &c.

Mountains.—Part of the Highlands and Shawangunk mountains; the Scunnemank mountains.

Towns. Inhab. Villages and other places.

			<i>Oxford</i> ;		112
		3	<i>Salisbury</i> [Mills]; †		106
			<i>Washingtonville</i> , at } Bloomington Grove; }	†	108
Bloomington-Grove	2219		<i>Craigsville</i> ;		
			<i>Gray Court</i> .		
			<i>Cornwall Landing</i> ;		92
			<i>Canterbury</i> ;	†	
			<i>Bethlehem</i> ;		
			<i>Fort Putnam</i> ;		
			<i>Fort Clinton</i> ; at }	West Point; †	105
Cornwall	3020		<i>Fort Montgomery</i> ;		112
			<i>Butter-milk Falls</i> ;		
			<i>Butter-Hill</i> ;		
			<i>Paoli</i> .		
			<i>Deerpark</i> ;	†	
Deerpark	1340		<i>Peenpack</i> .		
		2	<i>Goshen</i> [inc.] * †		106
		3	<i>Chester</i> ;	†	
Goshen	3441		<i>Sugar-Loaf</i> ;		
			<i>Dolsentown</i> ;		
			<i>Hamptenburgh</i> .		
		3	<i>West-town</i> ;	†	122
			<i>Smith's Village</i> ;		
			<i>Brookfield</i> ;		
Minisink †	5053		<i>Otisville</i> ;	†	
			<i>Carpenter's Point</i> ;	†	125
			<i>Bridgeburgh</i> ;	†	
			<i>Greeneville</i> ;	†	
		2	<i>Montgomery</i> [inc.] }		95
			at Wardsbridge; }		
Montgomery	5541		<i>Coldenham</i> ;	†	92
			<i>Searsburgh</i> ;		
			<i>The Clove</i> ;		
			<i>Monroe Works</i> ;	†	
Monroe †	2969		<i>Orange Nail Factory</i> ;		112
			<i>Augusta Works</i> .		
		1	<i>Newburgh</i> [inc.] }	* †	93
			with 4 churches; }		
			<i>Middletown</i> ;		88
Newburgh	5812		<i>Hampton</i> ;		
			<i>Gardnertown</i> .		
		3	<i>New Windsor</i> ;		97
			<i>Little Britain</i> .		
		3	<i>Warwick</i> ;	†	118
		3	<i>Florida</i> ;	†	114
			<i>Amity</i> ;	†	
			<i>Bellevale</i> ;		
			<i>Sterling Iron Works</i> ;		
			<i>Merritt's Island</i> .		
		3	<i>Scotchtown</i> ;		108
			<i>Philipsburgh</i> ;	†	
Wallkill †	4887		<i>Middletown</i> ;	†	
			<i>Mount Hope</i> .	†	

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Columbia Co. and Massachusetts, E. by Connecticut, S. by Putnam Co. and W. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Orange and Ulster Counties; and contains 46,615 inhabitants, of whom 772 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, Ponds, &c.—Part of Hudson's river; part of Roeliff Jansen's kill; Wappinger's, Oblong, Wassaick, Sprout, Crum Elbow, and Ten Mile Creeks; Saw kill, Londstman's kill; Slissing and Whaley's ponds, &c.

Mountains &c.—Fishkill and West Mountains; Break Neck Hill in the Highlands, &c.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Amenia †	3144	Oblong; †	
		North Amenia; †	60
		Amenia Union Society. †	
Beekman	4257	Beekmanville; †	36
		The Clove;	
		Apoquague.	
Clinton	6611	Pleasant Plain.	66
Dover †	2193	Dover Plains.	94
		2 Fishkill; †	92
		3 Fishkill Landing; †	93
		De Wint's Landing;	
		Fishkill Upper Landing;	
		Carthage, at Low Point;	
		New Hackensack;	
Fishkill	3203	Hopewell;	90
		Matteawan;	
		Middlebush;	
		Gayhead;	
		Snarlingtown;	
		Fishkill Hook;	
		Johnsville;	
Freedom (a)		Oswego;	34
		Verbank.	
		2 Hyde-Park; †	73
Hyde-Park (b)		Staatsburgh; †	68
		De Cantillon's Landing.	
Milan †	1797		
		3 Pine-Plains;	60
Northeast †	2037	West Northeast; †	
		Spencer's Corner. †	
Pawlings †	1804	Quaker Hill. †	97
		1 Poughkeepsie, [inc.] } * †	31
		with 5 churches. }	
Poughkeepsie	5726	3 New-Hamburgh—at } †	87
		Wappinger's Creek; }	
		Speckenkill;	
		Barnegat.	
Pleasant-Valley (b)		2 Pleasant-Valley [inc.] †	30
		2 Rhinebeck Flats; †	83
Rhinebeck	2729	Rhinebeck Landing;	
		Lewis's Landing;	
		Wirtembergh.	
		Red-Hook; †	
Red-Hook	2714	3 Upper Red-Hook; †	50
		Upper Red-Hook-Landing; †	
		Lower Red-Hook-Landing.	
		Bengal;	72
Stanford	2518	Attlebury; †	
		Cold Spring.	
		3 Mechanick; †	30
		3 Hartsville; †	
Washington †	2832	Lithgow;	
		Washington Hollow. †	

(a) and (b) The population of Freedom is included in that of Fishkill and Beekman, and the population of Hyde-Park and Pleasant-Valley in that of Clinton.

ULSTER COUNTY

Is bounded N. W. by Delaware Co.—N. by Greene Co.—E. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Columbia and Dutchess Counties—S. by Orange County—and W. by Sullivan Co.—and contains 30,934 inhabitants, of whom 1528 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Hudson's and Wallkill rivers; Esopus Creek; Big and Little Shandakin rivers; Rondout kill (or river); Sagh kill, Platte-kill, Goodbeer's kill, &c. Shen's lake, &c.

Mountains.—Part of the Shawangunk and Catskill (or Blue) Mountains.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Esopus	1513	3 Esopus; † Rosendale; Pelham.	69
Hurley	1352	2 Hurley; † Bloomendale; Young Hopewell; Beaverkill; Swartkill.	67
Kingston	2956	1 Kingston [inc.] * † Kingston Landing; Columbus; Waghkunk.	65 66
Marlborough	2248	Marlborough; Milton; Latintown.	90
Marbletown	3309	Marbletown; † Stoney Ridge; Greenkills; Tangore; Shokan.	72 74 71 69
New-Paltz	4614	3 Springtown; Old-Paltz; † 3 New-Paltz; † 3 New-Paltz Landing; † Poppletown; Lewisburgh.	78 38 35
Plattekill	2139	Pleasant-Valley. Newtown;	85
Rochester †	2062	Pinebush; † Mombackus.	34
Shandakan †	1043	Big Shandakan; Little Shandakan.	
Saugerties	2699	2 Saugerties; † 3 Glasgow; Bristol; Caatsbaen, at West-Camp; Flatbush.	52 50 47
Shawangunk †	3372	3 New Hurley; † Bruynswick; † Centreville. †	39
Woodstock †	1312	Yankeytown; Bristol Glass Works.	
Warwarsing	1811	3 Warwarsing; † Leurenkill; Napenagh.	

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Is bounded W. and N. W. by Montgomery Co.—N. and N. E. by Saratoga Co. and Mohawk river—S. and S. E. by Albany Co.—and W. by Schoharie Co.—and contains 13,081 inhabitants, of whom 102 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Mohawk river, of Schoharie creek, of Norman's kill, of Aelplaats kill and some smaller creeks.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Glenville	2514	Scotia.	16
Duanesburgh †	1510	Prospect Hill; Lake Maria.	22
Niskayuna	516	Niskayuna.	12
Princetown	1073	Princetown. †	17
Rotterdam	1529	Mohawk Flats.	
SCHENECTADY [City] * †	3939	Containing two wards, Union } College, and 5 churches. }	15

DELAWARE COUNTY

Is bounded N. by the Susquehanna and Charlotte rivers, which separate it from Otsego Co.—N. E. by Schoharie Co.—E. by Greene Co.—S. E. and S. by Ulster and Sullivan counties—S. and S. W. by Delaware river, which separates it from Pennsylvania, and W. by Broome and Chenango counties; and contains 26,587 inhabitants, of whom 56 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Charlotte rivers; part of Beaver creek; the Cookquago and Papachton branches of the Delaware; Little Delaware river; Oleout creek, &c. [Considerable mountainous country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Andes †	1378	Trempersville.	
Bovina †	1267	Fishlake. †	
Colchester †	1064	Papakunk.	91
Davenport	1384		
Delhi	2285	1 Delhi [inc.] * †	70
Franklin	2481	3 Franklin. †	78
Harpersfield	1884	3 Harpersfield ; †	56
Hancock †	525	South-Harpersfield. †	
Kortwright	2543	Kortwright ; †	62
Meredith †	1375	Bloomville. †	
Middletown †	1949	Pakatakan ;	73
Masonville †	719	Hardenbergh's Mills ; †	
Roxbury †	3488	New Kingston ;	
		Dry Brook.	
Stamford †	1495	Beaverdam. †	
		2 Waterville ; (a) †	60
Sidney †	1107	3 Roseville ; †	
Tompkins	1206	Head of Delaware	
Walton	1432	Sidney Plains. †	104
		3 Deposit, at the Cookhouse ; †	110
		Cannonsville.	
		2 Walton. †	85

(a) Waterville lies partly in Harpersfield and Kortwright.

SULLIVAN COUNTY

Is bounded N. W.—N.—and N. E. by Delaware and Ulster Counties—E. by Ulster and Orange Counties ; S. by Orange Co. and Delaware river ; and W. by Delaware river, which separates it from Pennsylvania ; and contains 8,900 inhabitants, of whom 69 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Delaware and Nevesink rivers ; Mongaup river ; the principal branches of Beaver creek ; Ten Mile river ; Kalikoon creek ; and other smaller streams.

Mountains, &c.—Part of the Shawangunk mountains, and much hilly country.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Bethel †	1096	3 Cohecton ; †	185
Liberty	351	White Lake. †	128
Lumberland	569	Liberty.	
		Narrowsburgh ;	140
		Ten Mile River.	
Mamakating †	2702	2 Bloomingburgh ; †	100
		3 Burlingham ;	96
		3 Rome ;	100
Nevesink	1380		
Rockland	406		
Thompson	1397	1 Monticello ; * †	115
		3 Thompson ;	
		Bridgeville ;	
		Forrestburgh.	120

ALBANY COUNTY

Is bounded N. W. by Schenectady Co. N. by Mohawk river, which separates it from Saratoga Co. E. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Ransselaer Co. S. by Green Co. and W. by Schoharie Co. and contains 33,116 *inhabitants*, of whom 413 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Hudson's, Mohawk, and Catskill rivers; Norman's kill, Coeyman's kill, Vlamant's kill, Boza kill, and part of Haenecey kill; Bethlehem and Black creeks, part of Fox creek, &c. &c.

Mountains, &c.—The Hellebergh mountains.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
ALBANY [city] * †	12,630	Five wards, and 12 places } of publick worship. }	
		<i>New Scotland</i> ;	3
		<i>Bethlehem</i> †	6
Bethlehem	5114	Salem ;	
		Cherry-Hill ;	1
		White-Hall ;	2
		3 <i>Union Village</i> ;	21
Bern †	5531	<i>Beaver-Dam</i> ;	
		New Johnstown.	
Coeymans †	2872	3 <i>Coeymans Landing</i> ;	14
		<i>Coeymans Square</i> .	
Guiderlandt †	2270	<i>Hamilton</i> .	3
Knox (a)		(a) Taken from Bern since the Census.	
Rensselaerville	3435	3 <i>Rensselaerville</i> . †	25
		2 <i>Gibbonsville</i> ;	6
		<i>Washington</i> ;	5
		The Boght ;	3
Watervliet †	2206	Part of <i>Niskayuna</i> ;	11
		Cohoes Falls ;	3
		Green Island ;	6
		Van Schaick's Island.	3
Westerlo	3453		

GREENE COUNTY

Is bounded N. W. by Schoharie Co. N. by Albany Co. E. by Hudson's river which separates it from Columbia Co. S. by Ulster Co. and W. by Delaware Co. and contains 22,996 *inhabitants*, of whom 134 are slaves.

Rivers, &c.—Catskill river, Kaater's kill, part of Schoharie and Hudson's rivers, &c.

Mountains.—Most of the Catskill or Blue mountains are in this county.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Athens	2030	2 <i>Athens</i> [inc.] †	31
		1 <i>Cattskill</i> [inc.] * †	36
		3 <i>Madison</i> ;	
Cattskill	3510	3 <i>Jefferson</i> ;	
		<i>Kiskidom</i> ;	
		East Kaater's kill Falls.	37
Coxsackie	2253	3 <i>Coxsackie</i> ; †	25
		<i>Coxsackie Landings</i> ;	23
Cairo	2353	3 <i>Cairo</i> . †	37
		3 <i>Durham</i> ; †	33
Durham	2980	<i>Oak Hill</i> ; †	
		<i>South-Durham</i> . †	36
Greeneville	2374	3 <i>Greeneville</i> ; †	26
		<i>Freehold</i> . †	
Hunter	1025	<i>Hunter</i> ; †	45
		West Kaater's kill Falls.	
Lexington	1793	<i>Lexington</i> ; †	43
		<i>Lexington-Heights</i> . †	
New-Baltimore	2036	3 <i>New-Baltimore</i> ; †	13
		Stanton Hill.	
Windham	2536	3 <i>Windham</i> . †	38

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Rensselaer Co. E. by Massachusetts and Dutchess Co. S. by Dutchess Co. and W. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Ulster and Greene counties ; and contains 38,330 *inhabitants*, of whom 761 are slaves.

Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, &c.—Part of Hudson's river, Green river, Kinderhook creek, Klein's kill, Abram's creek, Stone creek, Roeliff Jansen's kill, Dove kill, Taghconick creek, &c. Cook-pake, Fish, Charlotte, and Whiting's Lakes.

[Part of *Taghconick mountain*, and considerable hilly country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Ancram	3076	<i>Ancram</i> [Iron works.]	52
Austerlitz	2355	<i>Austerlitz</i> ; †	26
		3 <i>Green River</i> ;	28
		<i>Spencertown.</i> †	27
Claverack	2813	3 <i>Claverack</i> ;	32
		<i>Churchtown.</i>	36
Canaan	2079	<i>Canaan.</i> †	25
		<i>Chatham 4 Corners</i> ; †	22
Chatham †	3373	<i>Federal Stores</i> ,	18
		<i>Mosher's Mills</i> ;	20
		<i>New Britain.</i>	23
Clermont	1164	<i>Clermont</i> ; †	
		<i>Clermont-House.</i>	48
Germantown	391	<i>East-Camp.</i>	50
Ghent	2379	<i>Ghent.</i> †	
Hudson	4860	1 HUDSON [city,] <i>two wards</i> , } * †	30
		6 churches, and 2900 inhab. }	
Hillsdale †	2511	<i>Nobletown.</i>	38
		2 <i>Kinderhook</i> ; †	20
Kinderhook	3913	<i>Kinderhook Landing</i> ; †	22
		<i>Columbiaville</i> (a)	
Livingston †	1938	3 <i>Johnstown</i> ; †	40
		<i>Oak-Hill.</i>	37
		3 <i>New-Lebanon</i> ; †	28
		<i>New-Lebanon Springs</i> ;	29
New-Lebanon	2327	<i>Two Shaker Villages</i> ;	
		<i>Moffit's Store, P. O.</i> †	
		<i>Taghconick Flatts</i> ;	48
Taghconick	3600	<i>Unity Mills</i> ;	
		<i>Linlithgow.</i>	

(a) Part of this village is within the limits of Hudson.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Montgomery Co. E. by Schenectady and Albany counties, S. E. by Greene Co. S. and S. W. by Delaware Co. and W. by Otsego Co. and contains 23,154 *inhabitants*, of whom 302 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Schoharie creek, Cobels kill, Fox creek, and other streams : together with the little lake Utsayanthey, and the head-water of the Cookquago Branch of Delaware river.

Mountains, &c.—Part of the Catskill mountains.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Blenheim †	1326	<i>North Blenheim</i> — } †	43
		late Breakabeen.	
Broome	2680	3 <i>Livingstonville</i> ; †	56
		<i>Gilboa.</i> †	41
Cobelskill †	2440	<i>Lawyersville.</i> †	
Carlisle †	1583		40
Jefferson	1573	<i>Strasburgh.</i>	
Middleburgh	3782	3 <i>Middleburgh Bridge</i> ; †	38
		<i>West Middleburgh.</i> †	44
		1 <i>Schoharie</i> [C. H.] * †	34
Schoharie	3820	2 <i>Esperance</i> [inc.] at } †	26
		<i>Schoharie Bridge</i> ; }	
		3 <i>Sloansville.</i> †	30
Sharon	3982	<i>Beekmanville,</i>	
Summit	1468		

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Washington Co.—E. by Vermont and Massachusetts.—S. by Columbia Co. and W. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Albany and Saratoga counties; and contains 40,153 *inhabitants*, of whom 433 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Hudson's river, and part of Hosick river; Poes-ten-kill, Wynans-kill, Little Hook creek, Quacken-kill, Tomhanick creek, Sankanissick creek, Moordenaars-kill, Tackewassick-kill, Tierken-kill, &c. Sand-lake, &c. &c.

Mountains, &c.—Petersburgh and Hosick mountains.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Berlin	1986	3 <i>Berlin</i> . †	15
Brunswick	2318		11
Greenbush	2764	{ 3 <i>Greenbush</i> [inc.] †	1
		{ <i>Bath</i> ;	1
		{ U. S. Cantonment.	2
Grafton	1611		17
Hosick †	3372	{ 3 <i>Hosick Falls</i> ;	30
		{ <i>Hosick 4 Corners</i> ;	29
		{ Mapletown.	33
Lansingburgh	2035	{ 2 <i>Lansingburgh</i> [inc.] } †	6
		{ with 4 churches.	
Nassau	2873	{ 3 <i>Nassau</i> ; †	11
Petersburgh †	2248	{ Brainerd's Bridge. †	
		{ <i>Rensselaer's Mills</i> .	25
Pittstown	3372	{ <i>Pittstown</i> ; †	21
		{ <i>Tomhanick</i> . †	18
Stephentown †	2593		22
Sand Lake	3302	{ 3 <i>Sand Lake</i> ; †	10
		{ 3 <i>Rensselaer</i> ;	12
		{ <i>Poestenkill</i> .	
Schodack	3493	{ <i>Schodack Landing</i> ; †	9
		{ <i>Castleton</i> . †	8
Schaghticoke †	2522	{ 3 <i>Schaghticoke Point</i> ;	20
		{ <i>Spiegel-Town</i> .	11
		{ <i>Four Wards</i> —and 6 churches ;	6
TROY [city] * †	5284	{ <i>Mount Ida Falls</i> ;	7
		{ <i>Wynans-kill</i> .	5

CLINTON COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Lower Canada—E. by Lake Champlain, which separates it from Vermont—S. by Essex Co. and W. by Franklin county ; and contains 12,070 *inhabitants*, of whom 2 are slaves.

Rivers, &c.—Big and Little Chazy rivers, Little Sable river, Saranac river, part of Great Sable river, &c.

Lakes, Bays, &c.—Part of Lake Champlain, Chateaugay lake, the pond at Chazy head, Cumberland Bay in Lake Champlain, &c.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Beekmantown	1340		
Champlain	1616	{ 2 <i>Champlain</i> ; †	102
		{ <i>Point au Fer</i> ;	196
		{ <i>Rouse's Point</i> .	
Chazy	2313	{ 3 <i>Chazy</i> ; †	186
		{ <i>Duerville</i> .	180
Mooers	567		190
Plattsburgh	3519	{ 1 <i>Plattsburgh</i> [inc.] * †	170
		{ <i>Salmon River</i> ;	166
		{ <i>Cumberland Head</i> ;	
		{ <i>Crab Island</i> .	
Peru †	2710	{ 3 <i>Union Village</i> ;	162
		{ <i>Hackstaff's Mills</i> ;	163
		{ <i>Peru Landing</i> ;	
		{ <i>Valcour Island</i> .	

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Is bounded N. W. by Lake George, which separates it from Warren Co.—N. by Essex Co. and by Poultney river, which separates it from Vermont—E. by Lake Champlain and Vermont—S. by Rensselaer Co.—W. by Hudson's river (which separates it from Saratoga Co.) and by Warren Co. and contains 38,831 *inhabitants*, of whom 150 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Hudson's, Poultney, Pawlet and Hosick rivers; Batten-kill river; [North] Wood creek; Moses, East, White, and Black creeks, part of Half Way brook, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Part of Lakes George and Champlain, Big Pond, South Bay, &c.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Argyle	2811	{ 3 <i>Argyle</i> ; †	45
		{ <i>Fort Miller</i> . †	43
Cambridge	2491	{ <i>Cambridge</i> ; †	35
		{ <i>Buskirk's Bridge</i> . †	
Easton †	3051	Part of Union Village.	33
Fort-Ann	2911	3 <i>Fort-Ann</i> [inc.] †	60
Fort-Edward	1613	<i>Fort-Edward</i> . †	52
Greenwich †	3197	{ 2 <i>Union Village</i> [inc.]	34
		{ <i>Franklinton</i> .	35
		{ <i>Granville</i> ; †	60
Granville	3727	{ 3 <i>Fairvale</i> , or North-Granville. †	61
		{ <i>South-Granville</i> .	55
Hampton	963		70
Hartford †	2493	{ <i>East Hartford</i> ;	
		{ <i>West Hartford</i> .	54
Hebron †	2754	West Hebron. †	52
Jackson †	2004		
Kingsbury †	2203	{ 2 <i>Sandy-Hill</i> [inc.] * †	52
		{ <i>Kingsbury</i> .	
Putnam	892	Hutton's Bush.	76
Salem	2985	1 <i>Salem</i> [inc.] * †	46
Whitehall	2341	2 <i>Whitehall</i> [inc.] †	70
White-Creek	2377	{ <i>Little White-creek</i> ;	36
		{ <i>Walloomscoick</i> .	

WARREN COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Essex Co.—E. by Lake George and Washington Co.—S. by Hudson's river and Saratoga Co. and W. by Hamilton Co. and contains 9,453 *inhabitants*, of whom 7 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Hudson's river, part of the North branch of the same, part of Schroon river, part of East Stoney creek, part of Half Way brook, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Part of Lake George, part of Schroon lake; Brandt lake, Friends lake, Loon lake, French pond, &c.

Mountains, &c.—Crane's mountain, Canada and Oak mountains, North West Bay and Tongue mountains, the mountains around Lake George, and much other mountainous country.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Athol	570		67
Bolton †	1087	Narrows of Lake George.	70
		{ 1 <i>Caldwell</i> ; * †	62
Caldwell	723	{ Fort George, and }	
		{ Fort Wm. Henry. }	
Chester †	1013	{ 3 <i>Chester</i> .	33
		{ Natural Stone Bridge.	90
Hague †	514		88
Johnsburgh	727		35
Luzerne †	1430		55
Queensbury	2433	2 <i>Glen's Falls</i> . †	53
Warrensburgh	956		72

SARATOGA COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Warren and Washington Counties, N. and E. by Hudson's river, which separates it from Washington Co. S. by Mohawk river, (which separates it from Albany and a part of Schenectady Co.) and also by the north line of Schenectady Co. and W. by Montgomery and Hamilton Co's. and contains 36,052 *inhabitants*, of whom 123 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Hudson's, Mohawk, and Sacondaga rivers; Kayaderassoras, Fish, and Glowegee creeks; part of Chuctenunda creek; Snock kill, Anthony's kill, Dwars kill, Mourn kill, part of Aelplaats kill, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Saratoga, Long, and Round Lakes: Owl Pond, &c.

Mountains, &c.—The Kayaderassoras mountains, and other *hilly* country in the northern parts of the county.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Ballston	2047	{ 3 <i>Ballston</i> ; † <i>Ballston Hill</i> (old C. H.) Burnt Hills.	23
Concord †	571		
Charlton	1953	3 <i>Charlton</i> . †	24
Corinth	1490		
Edinburgh †	1469		55
Greenfield †	3024		37
Galway	2579	<i>Galway</i> . †	33
Hadley	798	<i>Hadley</i> , at Jessup's Landing. †	56
		{ <i>The Borough</i> ; <i>Middletown</i> ; † <i>Ridersville</i> ; † <i>Newtown</i> ; <i>Clifton Park</i> .	17 15 14
Halfmoon	4024		
Malta †	1518	<i>Dunning-Street</i> . †	25
Milton	2779	{ 2 <i>Ballston Spa</i> [inc.] * † 3 <i>Milton</i> .	26 29
Moreau †	1549	<i>Baker's Falls</i> .	51
Northumberland †	1279	<i>Palmertown</i> . †	44
Providence †	1515		34
		{ 3 <i>Stillwater</i> [inc.] † 3 <i>Mechanicksville</i> ; † <i>Rogers's Mills</i> ; † <i>Ketchum's Corners</i> ; † <i>Bemus's Heights</i> .	22 18
Stillwater	2821		
Saratoga †	2233	<i>Schuylersville</i> . †	
Saratoga Springs	1909	2 <i>Saratoga Springs</i> . †	32
Waterford	1184	1 <i>Waterford</i> [inc.] †	9
Wilton	1293		

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Canada, (and reaching St. Lawrence river on its N. W. corner,) E. by Clinton Co. S. and E. by Essex Co. S. by Essex and Hamilton Counties, and W. by St. Lawrence Co. and contains 4,439 *inhabitants*, but no slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Salmon river, Little Salmon river, East branch of St. Regis river, part of St. Regis (main) river, and the head waters of Rackett river, Trout river, Chateaugay river; with Saranac lake, part of Tupper's lake, and several other small lakes and ponds.

[Much *mountainous* country in the south part of the county.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Bangor †	370		230
Chateaugay	828	{ 2 <i>Chateaugay</i> ; † <i>Chateaugay 4 Corners</i> .	210
Constable †	637		221
Dickinson	495	<i>Moirs</i> . †	225
		{ 2 <i>French Mills</i> ; † 3 <i>Fort Covington</i> ; † Part of St. Regis Village.	235 234 240
Fort Covington	979		
Malone	1130	1 <i>Malone</i> . * †	220

ESSEX COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Franklin and Clinton Counties, E. by Lake Champlain, which separates it from Vermont, S. by Warren Co. and W. by Hamilton and Franklin Counties; and contains 12,811 *inhabitants*, of whom 3 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Great Sable river and its branches, Schroon river, part of Hudson North Branch, Boquet river, Gilliland's Creek, the Outlet of Lake George, &c.

Lakes, Bays, &c.—Part of Lake Champlain, a small part of Lake George, part of Schroon lake, Paradox lake, Auger, Rattlesnake, and Worm Pond, &c. Bay of Peru and North West Bay, both in Lake Champlain. [The pond or small lake at the *Head of Hudson's river* lies in the west part of Essex and in the corner of Franklin.]

Mountains, &c.—Great part of the Peruvian mountains, so called; the Giant of the Valley; Whiteface Mountain; and much hilly country.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Chesterfield †	667	{ Adgate's Falls;	158
Crownpoint †	1522	{ Schuyler's Island.	
Danville (a)		Fort Crownpoint.	123
Elizabethtown	389	(a) Population included in Jay.	
		{ 1 Elizabethtown (C. H.) } * †	130
		at Pleasant-Valley; }	
		Valley Forge.	
Essex	1225	{ 2 Essex; †	
		Brookfield; †	139
Jay	1647	{ Split Rock. †	
		3 Jay. †	150
Keene †	605	{ Elba Iron Works;	142
		Great Plains;	
		The Flatts.	
Lewis †	779	Mount Discovery.	156
Minerva	271	Dominick.	
Moriah	342	{ Moriah; †	
Schroon †	388	{ Pendleton.	
			115
Ticonderoga	1493	{ 3 Ticonderoga; †	112
		Fort Ticonderoga;	
		Mount Defiance;	
		Mount Hope.	
Westport	1095	3 Westport. †	130
Willsborough	388	3 Willsborough. †	145

BROOME COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Courtlandt Co. E. and N. by Chenango Co. E. by Delaware Co. and river; S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Tioga Co. and contains 14,343 *inhabitants*, of whom 25 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of the Delaware, Susquehannah, Chenango, Tioughniogha and Otseick rivers: part of Owego creek: Nanticoke, Oghquago, and Chocoanut creeks.

[Some *mountainous* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Berkshire †	1502	Westville.	160
Chenango	2626	{ Binghamton [inc.]— }	* †
		at Chenango Point; }	148
Colesville (a)		{ 3 Colesville; †	125
		Harpersville. †	121
Lisle	3053	{ 3 Lisle; †	132
Owego	1741	{ 2 Chenango Forks. †	
Sanford (a)		Owego. †	170
		Randolph. †	127
Union	2037	{ Union; †	150
		Nanticoke; †	154
		Chocoanut.	
Windsor (a) †	3354	3 Oghquago. †	128

(a) The population of Sanford and Colesville is *included* in that of Windsor.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Hamilton Co.—E. by Saratoga Co.—S. by Schenectady, Schoharie, and Otsego Counties, and W. by Herkimer Co. and contains 37,569 *inhabitants*, of whom 349 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Mohawk river, part of Sacondaga river, part of Schoharie river or creek, part of East Canada creek, Garoga creek, Stoney creek, Otsquago creek, Chuctenunda creek, West Stoney creek, Canajoharie creek, Nowadaga creek, &c.

Lakes, Ponds, &c.—Lakes or ponds at the head waters of East Canada and Garoga creeks, and other ponds in the north west part of the county.

[Some part of the country is *mountainous*, near the Mohawk, and in the north west part of the county.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Amsterdam	3171	{ 3 <i>Amsterdam</i> ; †	27
		Fort Johnson.	30
Broadalbin †	2428	<i>Fonda's Bush</i> .	32
		{ 3 <i>Voorheisville</i> ; †	40
Charleston †	5365	<i>Smithstown</i> ;	
		Corrystown. †	
		{ 3 <i>Canajoharie</i> ; †	50
Canajoharie	4677	<i>Bowman's creek</i> ; †	
		<i>Frey's Bush</i> .	
		<i>Florida</i> ; †	35
Florida	2745	Warren's Bush ;	
		Fort Hunter—at	
		Old Mohawk Town. }	33
		{ 1 <i>Johnstown</i> [inc.] * †	41
		3 <i>Caughnawaga</i> ; †	39
Johnstown	6527	Kingsborough ;	45
		Tripe's Hill ;	37
		Albany Bush ;	
		The Nose.	
		{ 2 <i>Rawsonsville</i> [inc.] †	42
Mayfield	2025	<i>Mayfield</i> . †	
		<i>Fort Plain</i> ;	55
Minden †	1954	Otsequago.	
		{ 3 <i>Northampton</i> —at	
		the Fish House ; } †	44
Northampton	1291	<i>Cranberry Creek</i> ; †	
		Mount Joy ;	
		Great Fly (or Vlaie.)	
Oppenheim	3045	<i>St. Johnsville</i> . †	57
		{ 2 <i>Palatine</i> ; †	54
		3 <i>Stone Arabia</i> ;	52
Palatine	3936	<i>Palatine-Bridge</i> ; †	50
		<i>Ephrata</i> ;	51
		<i>Lasselsville</i> . †	48
Stratford	407		60

HAMILTON COUNTY

Is bounded N. by St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties—E. by Essex, Warren and Saratoga Counties—S. by Montgomery and Herkimer Counties, and W. by Herkimer Co. and contains 1,251 *inhabitants*, of whom 2 are slaves—[in 1814, only 556 souls.]

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—Head waters of Rackett, Moose, Sacondaga, and Jessup's rivers; head waters of some branches of Hudson's river ; Piseeka river, and many creeks. Long, Piseeka, Pleasant, Oxbow, and other lakes and ponds.

[A great deal of high and *mountainous* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Hope	608		
Lake-Pleasant	312	1 <i>Lake-Pleasant</i> . †	66
Wells	331		

☞ *Note.*—This county was set off from Montgomery in 1816, but is not to be *organized*, or act separately, till it shall contain 1288 taxable inhabitants, qualified to vote for members of assembly—until which time, it remains under the jurisdiction of Montgomery.

OTSEGO COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Oneida, Herkimer, and Montgomery Counties—E. by Schoharie Co.—S. E. and S. by Charlotte and Susquehannah rivers, which separate it from Delaware Co.—and W. by Unadilla river, which separates it from Chenango and Madison Counties; and contains 44,856 *inhabitants*, of whom 16 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Susquehannah, Unadilla, and Charlotte rivers; and Butternut, Otego, Shenevas, Cherry-Valley, Oaks, Fly, and Wharton creeks, &c.

Lakes.—Otsego Lake, and Caniaderago or Schuyler's Lake.

[Considerable *mountainous* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Burlington	2457	3 <i>Burlington.</i> †	77
Butternuts	1601	{ 3 <i>Butternuts</i> ; †	90
		<i>Louisville.</i>	
Cherry-Valley	3684	2 <i>Cherry-Valley</i> [inc.] †	53
Decatur †	908		53
Exeter †	1430		
Edmeston †	1841	Mount Edmeston.	84
Hartwick	2579	{ 3 <i>Hartwick</i> ; †	70
		<i>Peth.</i>	
Laurens	2074	3 <i>Laurens.</i> †	78
Middlefield †	2570	<i>Clarksville.</i> †	61
Milford	2505	{ 3 <i>Milford</i> ; †	
		<i>Milfordville.</i> †	71
Maryland †	1439	Cromhorn Hills.	64
New-Lisbon †	2221	<i>Garratsville.</i> †	81
		{ 1 <i>Cooperstown</i> [inc.] * †	64
		3 <i>Oaksville</i> ; †	
Otsego	4186	<i>Schuyler's Lake</i> ;	
		<i>Hopeville</i> ; †	67
		<i>Pierstown</i> ;	
		<i>Fly Creek.</i>	
Otego †	1416		
Plainfield †	1611	Loydsville. †	76
Pittsfield †	330		81
Richfield †	1772		72
Springfield	2065	3 <i>Springfield.</i> †	58
Unadilla	2194	{ 3 <i>Unadilla</i> ; †	100
		<i>Hamburgh.</i> †	
Worcester †	1938	<i>Shenevas Flats.</i>	56
Westford †	1526		57

COURTLANDT COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Onondaga Co.—E. by Madison and Chenango Counties—S. by Broome Co.—and W. by Tompkins and Cayuga Co's.—and contains 16,507 *inhabitants*, of whom 3 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—The Tioughniogha river, (or Great West branch of the Chenango) and its branches; part of Otselick river; part of Skaneateles lake, &c.

[Some *hilly* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Cincinnatus †	885		138
Freetown	663		
Harrison	307	3 <i>Harrison.</i> †	140
		{ 1 <i>Homer</i> ; †	145
Homer	5054	{ 2 <i>Courtlandt Village</i> ; * †	144
		<i>Port-Watson.</i>	143
Preble †	1257		148
Scott	755		153
Solon †	1262		134
Truxton	2956	3 <i>Truxton.</i> †	140
Virgil †	2411		154
Willet	457		137

HERKIMER COUNTY

Is bounded N. by St. Lawrence Co.—E. by Hamilton and Montgomery Counties—S. by Otsego Co.—and W. by Oneida and Lewis Counties; and contains 31,017 *inhabitants*, of whom 72 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Mohawk river; West Canada creek and branches; part of East Canada creek; the head waters of Black, Independence, Beaver, and Moose rivers; the head waters of one branch of Oswegatchie river, and of Unadilla river, &c.

[Some *mountainous* country north of the Mohawk.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Columbia †	2051		74
Danube †	3187	{ Van Horne's Mills;	63
		{ Old Indian Castle.	68
Fairfield	2610	{ 2 <i>Fairfield</i> ; †	76
		{ <i>Eaton's Bush</i> .	
Frankfort †	1860		
Germanflats	2665	{ <i>Germanflats</i> —at } Fort Herkimer. †	75
		{ 1 <i>Herkimer</i> [inc.] * †	77
Herkimer	3055	{ 2 <i>Little-Falls</i> [inc.] †	70
		{ Shell's Bush.	
		{ Norwich Society;	
Litchfield †	1729	{ Summer Society;	
		{ Litchfield Springs.	32
Manheim †	1777		59
Newport	1746	{ 3 <i>Newport</i> ; †	88
		{ <i>Middleville</i> . †	31
Norway	1612	3 <i>Norway</i> . †	92
Russia †	1685		100
Salisbury †	1438	{ Yankey Bush.	78
		{ Pine Bush.	75
Schuyler	1837		86
Warren †	2013	<i>Little-Lakes</i> .	64
Winfield	1752	Winfield.	32

TIOGA COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Steuben and Tompkins Counties, E. by Broome County, S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Steuben County, and contains 16,971 *inhabitants*, of whom 104 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Susquehannah and Tioga rivers; Cayuta, Butler's, Newtown, and Cattantant creeks; and part of Owego and other creeks.

[Some *mountainous* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Caroline †	1608	{ 3 <i>Speedsville</i> ; †	176
		{ Cantine's Settlement.	
Cayuta	1889		185
Candor †	1655		
Chemung †	1327		198
		{ 3 <i>Catherinestown</i> ; †	208
Catherines	2478	{ Johnson's Settlement; †	
		{ Mallory's Settlement;	
		{ Dutch Settlement. †	
Danby †	2001		
Elmira †	2945	{ 1 <i>Newtown</i> ; * †	210
		{ Big Flatts. †	
Spencer	125	{ 2 <i>Spencer</i> ; * †	190
		{ Spencer-Corners. †	190
Tioga	1816	<i>Smithborough</i> . †	180

ONEIDA COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Oswego and Lewis Counties—E. by Herkimer Co.—S. by Otsego and Madison Counties—S. W. and W. by Madison Co. and Lake Oneida, and W. by Oswego Co. and contains 50,997 *inhabitants*, of whom 9 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Oneida creek, and part of Mohawk and Black rivers; part of (great) Fish creek, with all its western branches; Oriskany creek; part of West Canada creek; (West) Wood creek; Nine Mile creek; Cincinnati creek; Saghdequada (Saghquate, or Saughquoit) creek; Skenandoa creek, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Part of Oneida Lake.

[No mountains, and but little hilly country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Augusta	2771	{ <i>Augusta</i> ; † New-Stockbridge, (Indian Settlement.) }	112 114
Boonville	1291	<i>Boonville.</i> †	120
Bridgewater	1533	<i>Bridgewater.</i> †	85
Camden †	1294	<i>Taberg.</i> †	
Deerfield	2346	<i>Deerfield.</i>	92
Florence	640		
Floyd	1498		104
Lee	2186		118
		{ 3 <i>Clinton</i> —seat of Hamilton College. } †	102
		<i>Paris-Hill</i> ; †	104
Paris	6707	<i>Hanover</i> ;	106
		<i>Saughquoit</i> ; †	
		Paris Furnace ; †	98
		<i>Brothertown</i> (Ind. Vil.)	
		<i>Manchester.</i> †	
Remsen †	912		117
		{ 2 <i>Rome</i> —on the site of Fort Stanwix. } [inc.] * †	108
Rome	3569	<i>Wright's Settlement.</i>	
		{ 3 <i>Waterville</i> ;	96
Sangerfield	2011	<i>Sangerfield</i> (centre.) †	94
Steuben	1461	<i>Steuben.</i> †	
		{ 3 <i>Trenton</i> —alias Oldenvarneveltd. } [inc.] †	108
Trenton	2617		
		{ 1 <i>Utica</i> —on the site of Fort Schuyler, (C. C. } [inc.] †	93
Utica	2972	O.) with 4 churches. }	
		{ 3 <i>Vernon</i> ; †	110
Vernon	2707	<i>Oneida Castleton</i> (Ind. Vil.) } †	114
		and P. O. called "Oneida." }	
		<i>Verona</i> ; †	112
		<i>Skenandoa</i> ; †	115
Verona	2447	Fort Royal—at Wood creek Landing ; }	121
		Fort Bull ;	
		Fort Rickey.	
Vienna †	1307		125
Westmoreland	2791	<i>Hampton.</i> †	107
		{ 2 <i>Whitesborough</i> [inc.] * †	96
Whitestown	5219	{ 3 <i>New-Hartford</i> ; †	96
		<i>Middle Settlement</i> ;	98
		<i>Oriskany.</i> †	102
Western †	2237	<i>Elmer's.</i> †	116

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Is bounded N. W. by St. Lawrence river and the Thousand Islands, N. and N. E. by St. Lawrence Co. E. by Lewis Co. S. by Oneida Co. and W. by Lake Ontario; and contains 32,952 inhabitants, of whom 5 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Black, Indian, and Owegatchie rivers; Chaumont river; Stoney Creek, North Big Sandy creek, South Big Sandy creek, Perch creek, &c.
Lakes, Bays, &c.—Part of Lake Ontario; several small lakes near Indian river; Hungry Bay, Chaumont Bay, Black river Bay, Sackett's Harbour, Henderson's Harbour, &c.

Islands.—Part of the 1000 Islands, and those mentioned below.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Adams	2467	3 <i>Adams.</i> †	160
Alexandria (a)		{ <i>Alexandria;</i> <i>Grand, Wolf, and other Islands.</i>	200
Antwerp †	1319	<i>Oxbow.</i> †	180
Brownville	3990	3 <i>Brownville.</i> †	175
Champion	2089	<i>Champion.</i> †	160
Ellisburgh	3531	{ <i>Ellisburgh;</i> † <i>Wardwell;</i> † <i>Ellisville.</i>	155
Hounsfield	3429	{ 1 <i>Sackett's Harbour</i> [inc.] † <i>Fort Tompkins and</i> <i>Madison Barracks.</i> }	176
Henderson	1919	{ 4 <i>Naples</i> —at <i>Henderson Harbour.</i> } † <i>Stoney and Galloop Islands.</i>	160
Le Ray	2944	4 <i>Le Raysville.</i> †	175
Lorraine †	1112		
Lyme	1724	{ <i>Carlton Island;</i> † 4 <i>Cape Vincent,</i> at } † <i>Gravelly Point;</i> } <i>Port Putnam;</i> <i>Chaumont;</i> † <i>Grenadier and Fox Islands.</i>	200 196 185
Orleans (a)			
Pamelia †	1342	<i>Williamstown.</i> †	174
Philadelphia (a)		{ <i>Teresa,</i> at the High Falls; <i>Friends' Settlement.</i>	184 178
Rodman	1735	4 <i>Whitesville.</i>	
Rutland †	1946	<i>Tylersville.</i>	768
Watertown	2766	2 <i>Watertown,</i> [inc.] * †	171
Wilna †	648	4 <i>Carthage.</i> †	158

(a) These 3 towns were taken from Brownville, since the census of 1820.

LEWIS COUNTY

Is bounded N. by St. Lawrence Co. E. by Herkimer Co. S. by Oneida Co. W. by Oneida Co. and W. and N. W. by Jefferson Co. and contains 9,227 inhabitants and no slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Black and Moose rivers; parts of Independence and Beaver rivers; the head waters of (Great) Fish creek, and of Indian river, Great Salmon creek, and Mohawk river; the head waters of one branch of Oswegatchie river; Deer creek, Otter creek, &c. with some small lakes or ponds.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Denmark †	1745	<i>Copenhagen.</i>	150
Harrisburgh †	520		
Lowville	1943	1 <i>Lowville.</i> †	145
Leyden †	1812		
Martinsburgh	1497	2 <i>Martinsburgh.</i> * †	142
Pinckney †	507		
Turin	1812	{ 3 <i>Turin;</i> † <i>The High Falls;</i> <i>Coxeville.</i>	135
Watson (a)		(a) Taken from Leyden in 1821.	

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Is bounded N. W. and N. by St. Lawrence river, E. by Franklin Co. S. by Hamilton and Herkimer Co's. and S. W. by Herkimer, Lewis, and Jefferson counties; and contains 16,037 *inhabitants*, of whom 8 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of St. Lawrence (or Iroquois) river; Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket, and St. Regis rivers; part of Indian river; and sundry smaller streams.

Lakes, &c.—Black Lake, Cranberry Lake, part of Tupper's lake, and several smaller lakes at the head of Oswegatchie, Grass, and Racket rivers, and near Indian river; Chippeway bay, &c. [Some mountainous country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Canton	1337	Canton ; † The Natural Canal.	202
De Kalb	709	De Kalb—late Williamstown. } †	200
Fowler †	605	Kilkenney. †	
Gouverneur	765	Gouverneur. †	192
Hopkinton	581	Hopkinton. †	225
Louisville	331	Louisville—late Racketon, at the falls. } †	235
Lisbon	930	Lisbon ; † Indian village.	220
Massena	944	Massena ; † Chesterfield. †	250
Madrid †	1930	2 Waddington ; †	232
Morristown	327	3 Columbia. †	227
		Morristown. †	192
Oswegatchie	1661	1 Ogdensburgh [inc.] * † Fort Van Rensselaer ; Fordsville.	212
Parishville	594	3 Parishville. †	220
Pierrepont †	235		202
Potsdam	1911	2 Potsdam. †	227
Russel	486	3 Russel ; † De Witt. †	190
		3 Rossie [Iron Works ;] †	194
Rossie	369	Port Madras, on Chippeway Bay ; Part of the 1000 Islands.	206
Stockholm †	322		230

OSWEGO COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Jefferson Co. E. by Lewis and Oneida Co's. S. by Oneida Lake and river, and Onondaga and Cayuga Co's. and W. by Cayuga Co. and Lake Ontario; and contains 12,374 *inhabitants*, and no slaves.

Rivers and Creeks.—Oswego and Salmon rivers; part of Oneida river, Salmon, Grindstone, Catfish, Little Sandy, Scriba, and other creeks; the head waters of the west branches of Fish creek, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Part of Ontario and Oneida lakes; Fish lake; Sandy creek Bay, Four mile Bay, &c.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Constantia †	767	3 Rotterdam ; † Fort Brewerton.	140
Granby †	555		160
Hannibal †	935		
Mexico †	1590	Mexico Point ; Four Corners. †	177 172
New Haven †	399		180
Orwell †	488		170
Oswego	992	1 Oswego. * †	180
Redfield †	336		
Richland †	2723	2 Pulaski ; * Sandy Creek. †	175
		3 East Oswego ; Fort Oswego ; Old Fort Ontario.	180
Scriba †	741		
Volney	1691	3 Oswego Falls. †	165
Williamstown. †	652		

CHENANGO COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Madison Co. E. by Unadilla river, which separates it from Otsego Co. and by Delaware Co. S. by Broome Co. and W. by Broome and Courtlandt counties; and contains 31,215 *inhabitants*, of whom 7 are slaves.

Rivers, &c—Part of the Chenango, Susquehannah, Unadilla, and Otselick rivers. [*Some hilly country.*]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Bainbridge	2290	{ 3 Bainbridge; † Bettsburgh; † South Bainbridge. †	115 124 38
Columbus †	1805		122
Coventry †	1432		115
German †	2675	South German. †	130
Greene	2590	Greene. †	104
Guilford	2175	{ 3 Guilford; † Mount Upton. †	106
Lancaster	2366	{ 3 Lancaster, late New Berlin. } [inc.] †	90
Macdonough	789		
Norwich	3257	{ 2 Norwich [inc.] * † North Norwich.	100
Otselick †	526		
Oxford	2317	{ 1 Oxford [inc.] † Knappsburgh. †	110
Pharsalia †	373		114
Plymouth †	1496	Frankville.	107
Preston	1092		102
Sherburne	2590	3 Sherburne. †	98
Smithville	1553		116
Smyrna †	1390		105

STEUBEN COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Ontario Co. E. by Seneca Lake, which separates it from Seneca and Tompkins counties, and by Tioga Co. —S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Allegany Co. and contains 21,989 *inhabitants*, of whom 46 are slaves.

Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, &c.—Part of Tioga (or Chemung) river; Conhocton and Canisteo rivers; and Mud, Canoe, Tuscarora, Conicodoe, and other creeks; part of Seneca Lake and Crooked Lake; Mud, Loon, and Little lakes, &c.

[*Some mountainous country.*]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Addison	651		255
Bath	2573	1 Bath [inc.] * †	242
Canisteo	891	3 Canisteo. †	260
Conhocton †	1560		250
Dansville	1565	3 Dansville. †	253
Howard	1140		
Hornellsville (a)		2 Ark Port. †	262
Jersey	912	Jersey.	
Painted-Post	2088	{ 2 Painted-Post; † Campbelltown; Lindsleytown; † Erwintown.	234
Prattsburgh	1377	3 Prattsburgh. †	232
Pulteney †	1162		220
Reading	3009	{ 3 Reading; † Salubria.	225
Troupsburgh	650		267
Wayne	3607	Roscommon. †	223
Wheeler	793		

(a) Population included in Canisteo, from which this town was erected.

MADISON COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Oneida Lake, and N. E. by Oneida creek, both of which separate it from Oneida Co.—N. E. and W. also, by Oneida Co.—E. by Unadilla river, which separates it from Otsego Co.—S. by Chenango Co. and W. by Courtlandt and Onondaga Counties; and contains 32,208 *inhabitants*, of whom 10 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—The head waters of Chenango river; part of Unadilla, Otseick, and Tioughniogha rivers; Canasaraga, Cowasselon, and Chitteningo creeks; part of Oneida creek, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Cazenovia Lake, and part of Oneida lake.

[Some *hilly* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Brookfield	4240	{ <i>Brookfield</i> ; †	93
		{ <i>Beaver Creek</i> . †	
Cazenovia	3909	{ 1 <i>Cazenovia</i> [inc.] †	130
		{ <i>New Woodstock</i> . †	
De Ruyter †	1214		131
Eaton	3121	{ 2 <i>Morrisville</i> [inc.] * †	117
		{ <i>Eaton</i> . †	120
Georgetown †	824		123
Hamilton	2681	{ 2 <i>Hamilton</i> [inc.] †	106
		{ <i>Chenango-Forks</i> . †	
Lebanon †	1940	{ <i>Smith's Valley</i> . †	114
Lenox	3360	{ 3 <i>Lenox</i> ; †	116
		{ <i>Clockville</i> . †	120
Madison	2420	{ 3 <i>Madison</i> . †	105
Nelson †	2329	{ <i>Erieville</i> ; †	128
		{ <i>Argos</i> .	125
Smithfield	3338	{ 2 <i>Peterborough</i> ; †	124
		{ 3 <i>Perrysville</i> . †	121
		{ 3 <i>Canasaraga</i> ; †	124
		{ 3 <i>Chittening</i> ;	127
Sullivan	2932	{ <i>New-Boston</i> ;	123
		{ <i>Cowasselon</i> .	113

TOMPKINS COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Seneca and Cayuga Counties—E. by Courtlandt Co.—S. by Tioga Co.—and W. by Seneca Lake, which separates it from Steuben Co. and contains 20,681 *inhabitants*, of whom 6 are slaves.

Lakes, Creeks, &c.—Part of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes; Fall, Six Mile, Cascadilla, and other creeks; part of Salmon creek of Cayuga, &c.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Dryden †	3951		170
Enfield (a)			
Groton	2742	{ <i>Fall Creek</i> . †	165
Hector †	4012	{ <i>Peachtown</i> .	195
		{ 1 <i>Ithaca</i> [inc.] * †	180
Ithaca (a)		{ <i>Ithaca Falls</i> .	
		{ 2 <i>Ludlowville</i> ; †	182
Lansing	3631	{ <i>Goodwin's Point</i> ;	
		{ <i>Salmon Creek Falls</i> .	
		{ 2 <i>Tremainsville</i> ; †	188
Ulysses (a) †	6345	{ <i>Jacksonsville</i> ; †	
		{ <i>Port-Lawrence</i> .	185

(a) Population of Enfield and Ithaca included in that of Ulysses, from which they were erected.

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Oswego Co. and by Oswego and Oneida rivers, and Oneida Lake, which separate it from Oswego Co.—E. by Madison Co.—S. by Courtlandt Co. and W. by Cayuga Co. and contains 41,467 inhabitants, of whom 59 are Slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Seneca, Oswego, and Onondaga rivers; Salina river (or Onondaga Outlet;) Skaneateles Outlet; Onondaga, Nine Mile, Butternut, and Limestone creeks; the head waters of Tioughniogha river; part of Chittenango creek, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Onondaga, Otisco, Skaneateles and Fish lakes; part of Oneida and Cross lakes; the Green lakes or ponds, &c.

[Some *hilly* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Camillus	5791	{ 3 <i>Elbridge</i> ; †	165
		{ 3 <i>Jordan</i> ;	167
		{ 4 <i>Camillus</i> ; †	155
		{ <i>Ionia</i> . †	
Cicero †	1303	{ Bridgeport ;	
		{ Three River Point ;	158
		{ Chittening-Landing.	
Fabius	2494	4 <i>Fabius</i> . †	147
Lysander	1723	{ 4 <i>Baldwinsville</i> ; †	
		{ Snow's Bridge.	
Manlius	5372	{ 1 <i>Manlius</i> [inc.] (a) †	137
		{ 3 <i>Jamesville</i> ; †	142
		{ 4 <i>Fayetteville</i> ; †	136
		{ 4 <i>Eagleville</i> ;	135
		{ <i>Orville</i> ; †	141
		{ <i>Youngsville</i> ;	144
		{ 4 <i>Four Corners</i> ;	
		{ <i>Manlius Centre</i> ;	140
		{ Green Lakes ;	
		{ Deep Spring.	
Marcellus	6501	{ 2 <i>Skaneateles</i> ; †	163
		{ 3 <i>Marcellus</i> ; †	157
		{ 4 <i>Clintonville</i> ; †	160
		{ Borodina ; †	155
		{ Marietta. †	
Onondaga	5552	{ 2 <i>Onondaga Hollow</i> ; †	147
		{ 3 <i>Onondaga West-Hill</i> ; * †	149
		{ <i>Onondaga (Ind.) Castle</i> .	150
Otisco	1726	{ 4 <i>Amber</i> . †	155
		{ 3 <i>Pompey</i> ; †	144
Pompey	6701	{ 4 <i>Delphi</i> ; †	136
		{ <i>Pompey West-Hill</i> ; †	147
		{ Oran ; †	139
		{ <i>Pompey East Hollow</i> .	
Spafford †	1294		154
Salina (b)	1314	{ 2 <i>Salina</i> ; †	150
		{ 3 <i>Syracuse</i> ; †	148
		{ 4 <i>Liverpool</i> ; †	153
		{ 4 <i>Geddesburgh</i> ; †	151
Tully †	1194	{ <i>Corinth</i> .	
		{ <i>Tully-Flats</i> .	152

(a) This village was once called "Derne"—then "Manlius Square"—but now "Manlius" only.

(b) The Great Salt Springs are in this town, around the Onondaga Lake, in and near its margin.

CAYUGA COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Lake Ontario—E. and N. E. by Oswego Co.—E. by Onondaga and Courtlandt Co's.—S. by Tompkins Co. and W. by Seneca Co. and Cayuga Lake, which separates a part of it from the said Co. and contains 33,897 *inhabitants*, of whom 48 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Seneca river; Owasco Outlet; part of (Cayuga) Salmon creek; Owasco Inlet, and other creeks.

Lakes, &c.—Owasco Lake; part of Ontario, Cayuga, Skaneateles, and Cross Lakes—Duck and other ponds, and Nine Mile Bay.

[Valuable Salt Springs.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
		1 <i>Auburn</i> [inc.] * †	170
Aurelius	7923	2 <i>Cayuga</i> ; †	179
		Union Springs. †	182
Brutus	3579	3 <i>Brutus</i> —at	172
Cato †	4021	Weed's Basin. } †	
Conquest (a) †		4 <i>Cato-Corners</i> .	
		4 <i>King's Ferry</i> ; †	185
Genoa	2585	<i>Genoa</i> (late Tetertown); †	180
		Indian-Fields. †	
Ira (a)			
Locke	2559	3 <i>Locke</i> . †	170
		2 <i>Bucksville</i> ;	173
Mentz	3010	2 <i>Montezuma</i> ; †	176
		3 <i>Throopsville</i> . †	171
Owasco †	1290		163
		4 <i>Montville</i> ;	163
Sempronius †	5033	<i>Kelloggsville</i> ; †	
		4 <i>Moravia</i> .	164
		2 <i>Aurora</i> ; †	183
		4 <i>Levana</i> ;	184
Scipio †	3105	<i>Poplar Ridge</i> ; †	178
		<i>North Scipio</i> ; †	
		<i>Cayuga Castle</i> .	
Sterling †	792		185
Victory (a)			

(a) The population of these three new towns included in that of Cato.

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Genesee and Livingston Co's.—E. by Steuben Co.—S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Cattaraugus and Genesee Co's. and contains 9,330 *inhabitants*, of whom 17 are slaves.

Rivers and Creeks.—Genesee river; Conicodoe and other head waters of Canisteo river (the N. W. branch of the Susquehannah); the head waters of Cattaraugus creek, which falls into Lake Erie: the head waters of Olean, Oswaya, and other creeks, (which fall into the Allegany river, the chief branch of the Ohio); Caneadea, Van Campen's, and other creeks, which fall into the Genesee. [The country, though not mountainous, is of course very high.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Alfred	1701		
Almond (a)		(a) [Taken from Alfred.]	
		1 <i>Angelica</i> ; * †	285
Angelica	1510	<i>Philipsburgh Mills</i> ;	
		<i>Belvidere</i> .	
Caneadea	696	<i>Seneca Indian Village</i> .	288
Centreville	421		
Cuba (b)		(b) [Taken from Friendship.]	
Friendship	662		
Hume (c)		(c) [Taken from Pike.]	
Independence (a)		(a) [Taken from Alfred.]	
Nunda	1188	2 <i>Nunda</i> .	231
Ossian	921		
Pike	1622		
Rushford	609		

SENECA COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Cayuga Co. and Lake, S. by Tompkins Co. and W. by Seneca Lake, which separates it from Ontario Co. and also by said Co. and contains 23,619 *inhabitants*, of whom 84 are slaves.

Rivers & Creeks.—Seneca Outlet, part of Seneca river, part of Canandaigua (or Clyde) river; Tuckeyhannock creek, &c.

Lakes, Bays, &c.—Part of Ontario, Cayuga, and Seneca Lakes; Port Bay, East Bay, Little Sodus Bay, and part of Great Sodus Bay, all in Lake Ontario. [Several *Salt Springs*.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Covert	3439	{ 4 <i>Farmer</i> ; † Ingersol's Store. †	196
Fayette	2869	{ 4 <i>Scaivage</i> ; Canoga Springs.	187 190
Galen †	2979	{ 3 <i>Clyde</i> —late Lauraville, at the Block House; } † <i>Galen Salt Works</i> .	186
Junius †	5113	{ 1 <i>Waterloo</i> ; * † 3 <i>Seneca-Falls</i> ; † 4 <i>West Cayuga</i> ; Crane Town.	187 182 180
Ovid	2654	{ 2 <i>Ovid</i> [inc.] † Bailey Town.	205
Romulus †	3698	{ 3 <i>Lancaster</i> ; † 4 <i>Apple Town</i> ; Plymouth; De Mott's Store. †	200
Wolcott †	2867	{ 3 <i>Port Glasgow</i> ; † <i>Adams's Mills</i> ; Port Bay; Wolcott East; † Sloop Landing.	202 205

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Monroe Co. E. by Ontario Co. S. by Steuben and Allegany Counties, and W. by Genesee Co. and contains 18,444 *inhabitants*. (a)

Rivers, Creeks, Lakes, &c.—Part of Genesee river; part of Honeoye Outlet; Canaseraga, Casequa, and Canesus Creeks; and the head waters of Conhocket river; Canesus Lake, and part of Hemlock Lake.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Avon (a)	1933	2 <i>Avon</i> . †	130
Caledonia (a)	2645	{ 3 <i>Caledonia</i> —at Big Spring. } †	240
Geneseo	1593	1 <i>Geneseo</i> . * †	238
Groveland †	1273	3 <i>Williamsburgh</i> .	240
Lima	1963	3 <i>Lima</i> . †	225
Livonia	2427	<i>Livonia</i> . †	228
Leicester †	1331	2 <i>Moscow</i> . †	243
Mount Morris	1002	3 <i>Mount Morris</i> . †	245
Sparta †	1475		248
Springwater	1154		230
York †	1729	Canewagus Reservation.	241

(a) No slaves, unless a small portion of the 35 in Genesee before the division: and the town of Avon now includes a part of the population of Rush in addition to the numbers set against it—on the other hand, the population set against Caledonia includes *all* that of Wheatland in Monroe County, as the *census* was taken before the division.

ONTARIO COUNTY

is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Seneca Co. and Seneca Lake, S. by Steuben Co. and W. by Livingston and Monroe counties, and contains 61,185 *inhabitants*, and no slaves. (a)

Lakes, &c.—Canandaigua, Scameatica, Honeoye, and part of Hemlock lake; part of Seneca Lake which separates part of this Co. from Seneca Co. and part of Crooked and Ontario Lakes.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Part of Canandaigua river; Hemlock and Honeoye Outlets; Mud, Flint, Red, and Salmon creeks; the Outlet of Crooked lake, &c.

Bays.—Part of Great Sodus Bay in Lake Ontario.

[Some Salt Springs.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Benton †	3357	3 Penn Yan; † Hopetown; Cashong.	206
Bloomfield †	3621	3 West Bloomfield; † East Bloomfield. †	220 215
Bristol †	2429		217
Canandaigua	4680	1 Canandaigua [inc.] } * † with 3 churches. }	208
Farmington †	4214	4 New-Salem; Brownville.	214
Gorham †	3991	Chapin's Mills.	200
Italy	728		
Jerusalem †	1610	Mount Calvary; Friends' Settlement.	210
Lyons	3972	3 Lyons. †	196
Manchester (b)		3 Manchester; † Sulphur Spring.	212
Middlesex †	2718	4 Rushville; † West River. †	209
Milo	2612	Part of Penn Yan. (c)	
Naples	1038	4 Naples. †	216
Ontario †	2233	Inman's Cross Roads. †	224
Phelps †	5688	3 Vienna; † 4 Orleans.	197
Palmyra	3724	3 Palmyra [inc.] †	210
Richmond	2765	Richmond (Hill.) †	225
Seneca	4802	2 Geneva [inc.] } † 3 churches. }	192
Sodus †	2013	3 Troupsville; Arms's Cross Roads. †	211
Victor	2084	Victor. †	218
Williamson †	2521	4 Pultneyville; † Williamson South; † Rogers's Cross Roads. †	216

(a) In 1820 Ontario contained 37,540 *inhabitants*; but in 1821, part of this county and part of Genesee were erected into new counties by the names of Monroe and Livingston, leaving the population of Ontario as above. Genesee county also contained 53,093 *inhabitants* in 1820, but since the above named division, only 40,200, as in the Table of "Progressive Population," ante, page 32, and post, page 64.

* (b) The population of this town, which was lately erected from Farmington, is included in that of the latter.

(c) A small part only of this village lies on the south side of the outlet of the Crooked lake, in the town of Milo.

MONROE COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Ontario Co. S. by Livingston Co. and W. by Genesee Co. and contains 26,355 *inhabitants*. (a)

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—Genesee river; Gerundegut (or Irondequot) and Stone creeks; part of Black, Allen's, Salmon, Sandy, and other creeks; and Gerundegut and Braddock's Bays, and part of Lake Ontario.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Brighton	1972	{ 3 Carthage, or Clyde; } (a) †	238
Clarkson	1612	{ Brighton. †	235
Chili (b)		3 Clarkson. †	255
		(b) [Taken from Riga.]	
Gates †	2643	{ 1 Rochesterville [inc.] * †	236
		3 Charlotte; †	240
		Hampton's Landing.	
Henrietta	2181		232
Mendon †	2012		
Ogden	1435		245
Parma †	1342	Braddock's Bay.	248
Penfield	3244	2 Penfield. †	227
Perrinton †	1664		
Pittsford	1582	{ 3 Pittsford; †	221
		Hanford's Landing.	
Rush (a)	1701		231
Riga †	3139	West Pultney.	244
Sweden †	2716	3 Lawrence.	254
Wheatland (a)		Scottsville.	237

(a) Of slaves, the same thing is to be remarked as in the note to Livingston county; the same also, as to the population of Rush and Wheatland. As to Carthage, since both Laura-ville and the river from the junction of Mud creek with Canandaigua river [or outlet] are now generally called "Clyde," I have set down "Carthage" first, as the proper name still, though this village too is sometimes called "Clyde." But as there is also a Carthage in Jefferson county, and "almost" one in Dutchess, if the Monroe *Carthaginians* themselves still insist, "*Delenda est Carthago*"—esto deleta: and let the *Clydes* perplex and confound each other, or one of them assume a different name, as it may seem meet to those concerned.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Genesee Co. S. by Tonnewanta river or creek, which separates it from Erie Co. and W. by Niagara river, which separates it from Upper Canada; and contains 7,322 *inhabitants*. [This County and Erie together contain 15 slaves only.]

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—Part of Niagara and Tonnewanta rivers; Wilkins's, Howell's, Tuscarora, Cayuga, and other creeks; and part of Lake Ontario.
[Some *hilly* country, and sundry *Salt Springs*.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Cambria †	1134		310
Hartland	1443	3 Hartland. †	
		{ 1 Lewiston; (a) †	316
Lewiston	369	Tuscarora Villages (Ind.)	312
		Five Mile Meadows;	
		Fort Gray.	
		3 Manchester; †	319
Niagara	484	Fort Schlosser;	
		Niagara Falls; †	320
		Navy Island and part } of Grand Island. }	320
Porter	850	3 Youngstown; †	319
		Fort Niagara.	320
Royalton	1849	2 Lockport.	296
Wilson	688	3 Eighteen Mile Creek.	200

(a) The seat of the courts not yet being fixed, they sit at present in Lewiston.

GENESEE COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Lake Ontario—E. by Monroe and Livingston Co's.—S. by Allegany and Cattaraugus Co's.—and W. by Erie and Niagara Co's. and contains 40,200 *inhabitants*, of whom (with a small portion in Monroe and Livingston Counties) 35 are slaves.

Lakes, Rivers, &c.—Part of Lake Ontario; Silver Lake, Jefferson Lake, and some smaller lakes; part of Tonnewanta river or creek, with all its head waters; part of Allen, Black, and Cattaraugus creeks; Anyocheeca, Oak-Orchard, Johnson, and Sandy creeks; and the head waters of Sulphur-Spring, Ellicott's, and (the three branches of) Buffalo creeks, &c.

[Several valuable *Salt Springs*.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Alexander	1496	3 <i>Alexander</i> .	261
Attica	1519	2 <i>Attica</i> . †	264
Batavia	2537	{ 1 <i>Batavia</i> ; * †	256
		{ <i>Tonnewanta</i> (Ind. Vil.)	269
Bethany †	1691		254
Bergen †	2438		248
Barre †	1767		
Bennington †	796		
Byron (a) †		(a) [Population included in Bergen.]	
Castile (b)		(b) [Do. do. in Perry.]	
Clarendon (c)		(c) [Do. do. in Sweden, Monroe Co.]	
China	780		
Covington †	2144		
Elba	1833		
Gainesville	1088	3 <i>Gainsville</i> . †	250
Gaines †	1134	3 <i>Oak-Orchard</i> . †	262
Le Roy	2611	2 <i>Le Roy</i> . †	246
Middlebury	1732	3 <i>Middlebury</i> . †	
Murray †	1561	{ <i>Holley</i> ;	258
		{ <i>Sandy-Creek</i> .	
Orangeville	1556		
Pembroke †	2576	South Pembroke. †	
Perry	2317	3 <i>Perry</i> . †	250
Ridgeway †	1496		268
Sheldon †	837	Loomisville. †	273
Shelby	1158		
Stafford †	2069		
Warsaw	1658	2 <i>Warsaw</i> . †	260

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Cattaraugus creek, which separates it from Niagara Co. and by Genesee Co.—E. by Allegany Co.—S. by Pennsylvania—and W. by Chautauque Co. and contains 4,090 *inhabitants*, of whom 2 are slaves.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Olean river, and part of the Allegany and Connewango rivers; Oswaya, Tusquiatossee, Tunianquant, Oil, Ichsua, Great and Little Valley creeks: part of Cattaraugus creek, &c.

[Considerable *hilly* country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Ellicottville (a)		2 <i>Ellicottville</i> . * †	300
Freedom (a)			
Farmersville (a)			
Great-Valley	271		
Hinsdale (b) †		Oil Spring.	295
Ichsua	1453	3 <i>Franklinville</i> . †	
Little-Valley	434	{ <i>Friend's Settlement</i> }	325
		{ at Tunessassah. }	
Olean †	1047	1 <i>Hamilton</i> .	300
Perrysburgh	835		
Yorkshire (a)			

(a) (b) The population of the four towns marked (a) is included in that of Ichsua—and the population of Hinsdale in that of Olean.

ERIE COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Tonnewanta river or creek, which separates it from Niagara Co. E. by Genesee Co. S. by Cattaraugus river or creek, which separates it from Cattaraugus and Chautauque Co's. and W. by Lak. Erie and Niagara river, which separate it from Upper Canada; and contains 15,669 inhabitants. [This Co. and Niagara together contain 15 slaves.]

Rivers, Creeks, and Lakes.—Part of Niagara river and Tonnewanta and Cattaraugus creeks; Buffalo creek, (consisting of 3 branches, viz. Seneca, Cayuga, and Cazenove creeks;) Ellicott's, Cauquaga, Two Sisters, Sulphur Spring, Ransom's, Smokes, Conjockeda, and other creeks.

Islands.—Part of Grand Island, Bird Island, and two other islands, all in Niagara river.

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other place.	
Amherst	768	2 Williamsville; † Part of Grand Island.	235
Aurora †	1235		298
Boston	636	Boston. †	310
		1 Buffalo [inc.] * †	296
		2 Black-Rock; †	296
Buffalo	2095	Springville; † Seneca and other Indian Villages, on the Buffalo creek Reserve. }	300
Clarence †	3278	Ransom's Grove; West-Clarence. †	275
Collins (a)		(a) [Taken from Concord.] Angola. †	312
Concord †	2782	Cold Spring.	
Eden †	1065	Sturgeon Point.	317
Evans (b) †		(b) [Taken from Eden.] Smithville;	
Hamburgh	2034	Barkersville; East Hamburgh. †	304
Holland	768		
Sardinia (a)		(a) [Taken from Concord.]	
Wales	903		

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY

Is bounded N. N. W. by Lake Erie, N. by Lake Erie and Erie Co. E. by Cattaraugus Co. S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by the same state; and contains 12,563 inhabitants, of whom 3 are slaves.

Rivers and Creeks.—Connewongo river; Cosdauga, Walnut, Chautauque, Canadaway, and French creeks; part of Cattaraugus creek, Chautauque Outlet, Cattaraugus South Branch, &c.

Lakes, &c.—Chautauque, Cosdauga, and Bear Lakes, and part of Lake Erie.

[Some high and hilly country.]

Towns.	Inhab.	Villages and other places.	
Chautauque	2513	Mayville. * †	360
Clymer (a)			
Ellicott	1462	Jamestown; † Fairbank. †	367
Ellery (a)			
Gerry	917	Sinclairville.	344
Hanover †	2217	Forrestville; Cattaraugus Harbour.	335 331
Harmony	345		
Pomfret	2366	Fredonia; † Dunkirk; † Bull's Mills.	341 339
Portland †	1162	Westfield. †	360
Ripley †	1111	Bethesda.	370
Stockton (a)			

(a) The population of these three towns is included in that of Chautauque, from which they were taken since the census.

INDEX

To all the names of counties, towns, villages, and other places in the State, as contained in the Topographical part of this Manual; with reference to the pages, wherein the county or counties, in which they are, will be found, with other information as set forth in the EXPLANATION on the second page:—

** * And, also, to all the subjects contained in the Statistical part of the same—the latter placed Alphabetically after the former in Italick letters.*

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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

The great difficulty of correcting the proof sheets of such crowded pages, abounding with so many marks, figures, &c. as the foregoing, has rendered it necessary to note some unavoidable errors and omissions. 1. In a small part of the impression, the words "Mountains" and "principal" appear instead of "mountains" and "principal." In the preface, (3d page,) 15th line from the bottom, the comma before "and" should be struck out, and the word "the" should be inserted between "and" and "price."

2. In 12th page, 31st line from top, for mortars read mortars—15th page, 2d line from top, read tolerably instead of tolerable—28th page, 29th line from top, strike out the comma after the words "while yet"—30th page, 3d line from bottom (of the note,) the beginning of the quotation should be after and not before the word "would-be:"—and the 64th page, instead of "Friend's Settlement," read "Friends' Settlement."

3. In 54th page, at the village of UTICA, instead of "4 churches," read "5 churches." It should also be added, that the SUPREME COURT, by law, now holds its October Term at Utica—the other three Terms are held in May at New-York, and in January and August at Albany.

4. In 33th page, town of Oyster-Bay, strike out "Cow Harbour," which is in Huntington (p. 36) and was inserted in page 38 by mistake. In the 18th page, 2d line above the words "GRAND CANALS," for "Wallabout," read "Wallaboght," as it is in page 39—for which orthography the same reason exists as for that of *The Boght* in Albany county. I believe nobody would think of writing it, *The Bout*.

5. After the several names of *Fishkill*, page 42, *Deposit*, page 44, *Columbiaville*, page 46, *Newton*, (Tioga) page 53, *Madison*, (Madison Co.) page 58, and *Lewiston*, page 63, read "[inc.]"—these places being also villages incorporated by law. Page 9, note (c) for 2311, read 1311.

WHILE the Manual was in the press, some changes were taking place, and new facts were received, in relation to some of its subjects :—

1. COMMON SCHOOLS, *ante*, page 23.—From the Report of the Secretary of State I have inserted (page 33) a TABLE, exhibiting the situation of these schools in the several counties. The *first* column is a little *varied*, and the whole of the *last* added for the Assessors' Valuation of property. It is but seven years since the State began efficaciously to put the system in practice; and since that period, the number of children *annually* instructed in these schools has increased from 140,000 to 333,000. The Secretary observes, that the number of districts still increases *annually*. Besides the number of children from 5 to 15, *resulting* in the districts reported, and the number actually taught therein, in 1821, (as at the foot of the 7th and 6th columns of the Table,) 27 towns made *no* reports, and 11 more only *imperfect* ones. These facts, and those mentioned (page 24, *ante*), relative to city and other schools, justify the Secretary in estimating the number instructed, in 1821, at 375,000—more than one fourth of our whole population: and this, too, during at least *eight months* in the year!

2. BANKS, pp. 17, 34.—It should be noted, that the business of Niagara and Jefferson county Banks has been suspended, and that of Hudson Bank has nearly or wholly ceased.

3. INSURANCE COMPANIES, p. 17.—Since this article was written, *two* more Companies, have been incorporated in the city of New-York, and applications for others are pending in the Legislature.

4. STATE CENSUS, pp. 12, 14, 15.—In this return of electors, manufactures, &c. three towns were *wholly* omitted, no returns from them having been made. The number of *all* descriptions of voters is, therefore, at least 260,000; and all the other statements are a little short of the *actual* amount.

5. TOLL on the *Canals*, p. 20.—The Constitution, Art. 7, Sec. 10, declares that toll, *not less* than the rates named in said 20th page, "shall be imposed," &c. and, until the Canal-loans and expenses are fully paid, said toll shall not be "reduced or diverted." It is considered as *fixed* at those rates for some time, at least, though it can be *raised*; and it may become necessary to *add* something to those rates, after the whole extent shall have been completed long enough to ascertain the amount of the navigation. *^x The number of *boats*, which (in 1821) passed the collector's office at Rome, on the Erie Canal, was 2,731.

6. COURTS ("Judicial Power") p. 10.—The Oyer and Terminer (criminal court) was not enumerated in this article, because it is unknown what arrangement will be made respecting it by the Legislature, in providing for the *new* circuit courts.

8. CIVIL DIVISIONS (towns) pp. 11, 33.—Since January 1, 1822, and before the 4th of March, four *new* towns were erected, which I have inserted in their proper counties—making 617. Sundry others will be erected before the Legislature adjourns, and the names of some, perhaps, altered. Such may be easily inserted with a pen in their appropriate places.

9. NEWS-PAPERS, &c. p. 25.—I purposely omitted the many *semi-weekly* papers issued from daily-offices, not considering them *separate* establishments, and desiring to be rather *within* than *without* the *actual* number and amount, in all things.

10. NATIONAL DEBT—*Industry—System of Revenue—Economy—Resources, Review, Prospects*, &c. pp. 3, 9, 27—31.—Since the first forty of these pages were printed, an able writer in the "Ithaca Chronicle," has (without descending to *particulars*) given a brief and most interesting view of the happy circumstances and prospects of the State; in which I am glad to find powerful support in all I have written in a humbler manner. And in relation to the necessity and practicability of a permanent system of revenue, even the editors of leading papers of various and opposite politics seem generally to concur in the opinion, now expressed by some of our representatives, that *something must be done*. New or longer *loans* are proposed in Congress, under the title of "Exchange of Stocks;" which, though doubtless necessary, on our present system, should awaken the attention of the people to the *means* of extricating the nation from such embarrassments. I can never believe it necessary to veil our real situation from the eyes of the people of this country. They are not so much "their own enemies," as not to be trusted with the naked truth. And for this plain, blunt reason, a member from Kentucky desired "to have things called by their right names—they would then be better understood by the people."

If the facts and information, mentioned in pages 7, 8, and 9, were collected and presented to us in one view, such an "Account of Stock," with such a country and population, would make us ashamed to borrow six millions *yearly* to pay the *interest* of borrowed money! Cheerfully would the people support, nay loudly call for, some fair and open measures *gradually* to discharge the debt of the nation. And when it is confessed in the Capitol, that it is *now* "the first time in many years, that Congress has gone into an examination of our financial concerns"—an examination elsewhere should be *often*er instituted. "Many years" more of delay or disguise would end in ruin. However pure and patriotic may be the intentions of our rulers, the people, in a government of themselves, can preserve it only by "unceasing vigilance." On *this condition* we hold our liberty. No nation ever found or ever will find "angels in the form of men to govern it." Errors, if not abuses, will occur; and with a *double* set of governments and rulers, either of which (the state or national) has power to bind us to any amount, our duty is imperative. No one, who values these governments or loves his country, should neglect an opportunity to inculcate it. The good character and high standing of men in office, and the salutary guards and checks in the constitution and laws, may afford some security: but if these are not examined or compared with measures, they lose their use and effect. And, at last, the preservation of all rests in the watchfulness of the people—

"For, if they do not guard themselves,
"All other guards are vain."

SECOND SUPPLEMENT,

Containing the ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS made since 1821.

¶ In the county of *Livingston*, [see page 61,] the town of *FREEPORT*, containing 1233 inhabitants in 1820, was inadvertently omitted. It should have been inserted *between* the towns of *Caledonia* and *Geneseo*, and in the *Index*, page 63. Its name has recently been changed by law to that of *Bowersville*. The mark [inc.] to designate an *incorporated* village, was also omitted after *Sing-Sing*, (p. 40,) which is an *incorporated* village. See also page 71, "Corrections and Additions."

SINCE March 1st, 1822, there have been erected and established *two* NEW COUNTIES and 69 *new* towns, and the names of 8 towns have been *altered*—as follows:

WAYNE COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Ontario Lake, E. by Cayuga Co. S. by Seneca and Ontario Co's. and W. by Monroe Co. and contains about 22,500 *inhabitants*, (by census of 1820.)

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—Part of Mud Creek (or Clyde river) and of Canandaigua river or outlet, Salmon and other creeks; part of Ontario lake, Great Sodus, Little Sodus, East, and Port bays, &c.

Towns, &c.—It contains the following 8 towns, taken from Ontario Co. (page 62) except Wolcott and Galen, which are taken from Seneca Co. (page 61) as follows—the "*Villages* and other places" being the same as set against each town on pages 61 and 62. The *courts* are held in the *village* of Lyons in the town of Lyons.

Galen	2,979 inhab.	Ontario	2,233 inhab.
Lyons	6,163 do	Sodus	2,013 do
Macedon (included in)		Williamson	2,581 do
Palmyra	3,724 do	Wolcott	2,867 do

YATES COUNTY

Is bounded N. by Ontario Co. E. by Seneca lake, which separates it from Seneca Co. S. by Steuben Co. and W. by Ontario Co. and contains about 13,725 inhabitants (by the census of 1820.)

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—The outlet of Crooked Lake and part of Flint creek; the greater part of Crooked Lake, part of Canandaigua Lake, and part of Seneca Lake.

Towns, &c.—It contains the following 7 towns, taken from Ontario Co. (page 62) except Barrington and Starkey, which were taken from Wayne, and Reading in Steuben Co. (page 57) as follows—the "*Villages* and other places," being the same as set against each town (except those recently erected) on pages 57 and 62. The *courts* are held in the *village* of *Penn-Yan*, in the town of Benton.

Barrington	1,200 inhab.	Middlesex	2,718 inhab.
Benton	3,357 do	Milo	2,612 do
Italy	728 do	Starkey	1,500 do
Jerusalem	1,610 do		

COUNTIES ALTERED.

1. ONTARIO Co. (page 62) has been reduced by the towns of Lyons, (and a part of Phelps,) Macedon, Palmyra, Ontario, Sodus, and Williamson, being set off to form *Wayne* Co. and Benton, Italy, Jerusalem, Middlesex, and Milo, to form *Yates* Co.—which leaves its *population* about 33,506 (by the census of 1820.)

2. **SENECA Co.** (page 61,) by the annexation of the towns of Galen and Wolcott to *Wayne Co.* has been reduced in *population* to 16,773 (by the census of 1820.)

3. **STEBEN Co.** (page 57,) by the annexation of Barrington and Starkey, *new towns* formed out of Wayne and Reading, to *Yates Co.* (to take effect Jan. 1, 1826,) has been reduced in *population* to about 19,239 (by the census of 1820.)

4. **BROOME Co.** (page 50,) has, by the annexation of the towns of Berkshire and Owego to Tioga Co. been reduced in *population* to 11,100 (by the census of 1820.)

5. **TIOGA Co.** (page 53,) has been enlarged by the addition of the two towns of Berkshire and Owego from Broome County, as above mentioned; and the *courts* are held part of the time at the *Village* of Owego instead of Spencer. But the towns of Cayuta, Caroline, and Danby have been taken from this county and annexed to *Tompkins Co.* and the name of Cayuta changed to that of *Newfield*—thereby taking more inhabitants from it, than it received from Broome Co. and leaving the *population* (of Tioga Co.) but 14,716, according to the census of 1820.

6. **TOMPKINS Co.** (page 58,) has received an addition of the three towns last mentioned (*Caroline, Newfield, and Danby*), from Tioga Co. making its *population* 26,179 (by the census of 1820.)

7. **ESSEX Co.** has been enlarged by the addition of some little territory on the Western side, not yet inhabited.

8. **OTSEGO Co.** has been enlarged by the addition of a part of the town of Franklin in Delaware Co. which has been annexed to the *new* town of Huntsville, by which the *population* of Otsego Co. may have been augmented to about 45,856, according to the census of 1820.

9. **DELAWARE Co.** has, by the above addition to Otsego Co. been reduced in *population* to about 25,637, according to the same census.

10. **GREENE Co.** has, by the annexation of a part of the town of Saugerties to that of Catskill, received an addition of probably about 1000 to its *population*.

11. And **ULSTER Co.** from which part of Saugerties has been taken, has consequently been reduced in *population* by the same amount.

NEW TOWNS ERECTED.

In *Allegany Co.* Andover from Independence, Allen and Scio from Angelica, Eagle from Pike, and Orieasburgh from Canadea, 5. In *Broome Co.* Conklin from Chenango, and Vestal from Union, 2. In *Cattaraugus Co.* Ashford from Ellicottville, Cold-Spring and Connewango from Little Valley, and Otto from Pike, 4. In *Chautauque Co.* Busti from Ellicott and Harmony, Ellington from Gerry, Mina from Clymer, and Villanova from Hanover, 4. In *Cayuga Co.* Auburn and Fleming from Aurelius, and Ledyard, Spring-Port, and Venice from Scipio, 5. In *Chenango Co.* Lincklaen from German, 1. In *Clinton Co.* Saranac from Plattsburgh, 1. In *Columbia Co.* Copake from Taghconick, and Stuyvesant from Kinderhook, 2. In *Dutchess Co.* Pine-Plains from North-East and Amenia, 1. In *Erie Co.* Alden and Erie from Clarence, 2. In *Genesee Co.* Oak-Orchard from Ridgeway and Gaines, Weathersfield from Orangeville, and Northton (*now* changed to *Yates*) from Ridgeway, 3. In *Herkimer Co.* West-Brunswick from Norway, 1. In *Madison Co.* Fenner from Cazenovia and Smithfield, 1. In *Montgomery Co.* Glen from Charleston, and Root from Charleston and Canajoharie, 2. In *Monroe Co.* Greece from Gates, 1. In *Niagara Co.* Lockport from Royalton, Somerset from Hartland, and New-Fane from Wilson, Hartland, and Somerset, 3. In *Oneida Co.* Annsville from Lee, Florence, Cambden, and Vienna, 1. In *Ontario Co.* Hopewell from Gorham, 1. In *Orange Co.* Crawford from Montgomery, 1. In *Otsego Co.* Huntsville from Unadilla and Franklin (Delaware Co. as before stated,) 1. In *St. Lawrence Co.* Norfolk from Louisville, 1. In *Steuben Co.* Barrington (annexed to Yates Co. as

before stated,) and Tyrone from Wayne, Cameron from Addison, and Urbana from Bath, 4. In *Tioga Co.* Big-Flat from Elmira, Barton and Nichols from Tioga, Catlin and Veteran from Catherines, Cayuta from Spencer (Newfield, late Cayuta, being annexed to Tompkins Co.) Erin and Southport from Chemung, and Westville (*now* altered to Newark) from Berkshire, 9. In *Ulster Co.* Olive from Marbletown and Hurley, 1. In *Washington Co.* Dresden from Putnam, 1. In *Wayne Co.* Macedon from Palmyra, 1. In *Yates Co.* Starkey from Reading, (late in Steuben Co.) 1.

NAMES OF TOWNS ALTERED.

1. Cayuta in Tompkins Co. (formerly in Tioga Co.) altered to *Newfield*, and another Cayuta erected in Tioga Co. as already mentioned.
2. Danville in Essex Co. altered to *Wilmington*.
3. Freeport in Livingston Co. to *Bowersville*.
4. Ischua in Cattaraugus to *Franklinville*.
5. Lancaster in Chenango Co. to *New-Berlin*, its former name.
6. Northton in Genesee, by the "force and effect" of a late statute (though not expressly) has been altered to *Yates*.
7. Pamela in Jefferson Co. to *Leander*.
8. Westville in Tioga Co. (late in Broome Co.) to *Newark*.

STATISTICS.*

Many of the articles under this part of the work, in the Introduction, have undergone little or no material alteration, or none that I can correctly ascertain, since March, 1822; while others have—as follows:

* In the *second head* of the Introduction, the division of the State into *Counties*, I made a *Note* (page 9) on GOVERNMENT, in which the Executive and Judicial departments were briefly explained, and the *Senatorial districts* (from which the first branch of the Legislature is formed) were set forth. The new counties of *Wayne* and *Yates* lie in the *7th Senatorial District*—which see, page 10.

ASSEMBLY, or *House of Representatives*—see page 32. By the Act of April 12th, 1822, and the acts erecting two new Counties, the representatives are apportioned among the several counties, under the Amended Constitution, as follows, viz.

1. *Counties entitled to ONE Representative*.—Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Clinton, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Kings, Lewis, Niagara, Oswego, Putnam, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, Sullivan, Warren, and Yates. (20.)

2. *Counties entitled to Two*.—Courtlandt, Delaware, Greene, Livingston, Queens, Schoharie, Seneca, Steuben, Suffolk, Tioga, Tompkins, and Wayne. (24.)

3. *Counties entitled to THREE*.—Albany, Chenango, Columbia, Herkimer, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Saratoga, Ulster, West-Chester, and Ontario. (33.)

4. *Counties entitled to FOUR*.—Cayuga, Dutchess, Genesee, Montgomery (including Hamilton, which is not yet organized,) Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Rensselaer, and Washington. (36.)

5. Oneida is entitled to FIVE members. (5.)

6. And the city and county of New-York to TEN. Total, 128.

N. B. These are elected *annually*—the Senators for *four* years, *one* in *each* of the eight districts *annually*.

COURTS ("Judicial Power,") pages 10 and 72.—Since the publication of the Manual, an Act has been passed establishing the *eight* Senatorial Districts as so many *Judicial Circuits*, to each of which a Circuit-Judge is assigned, who also holds the courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery (criminal courts) in the respective counties of his Circuit, unless the Justices of the Supreme Court, or some of them, appear to hold the same, which it is not expected ever will be the case, except on some special or important occasion. These Circuit-Judges have, within the limits of their respective Circuits, concurrent jurisdiction with the Chancellor, of all matters and causes of *equity*, subject to an appeal to the Chancellor; and they hold *separate* courts and Terms for hearing all such matters, and proceed not by way of the equity-side in their common law-court, as in the English Exchequer. and some courts in other States.

CIVIL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION, pages 11 and 72.—The State now contains 55 Counties, 690 towns (including the 5 cities,) about 700 villages, and a population *estimated* at 1,550,000.*

The Supreme Court holds four Terms a year viz. on the third Monday of February and the third Monday of October in Albany, on the first Monday of May in New-York, and on the first Monday of August in Utica.

CONGRESS, page 10.—By a late law, the State is divided into *thirty* Districts for the choice of its 34 Representatives in the Congress of the United States, as follows—each district electing *one* member, except those *three* to which more are annexed in a parenthesis.

District No. 1, Suffolk and Queens. *No. 2*, Rockland, Richmond, and Kings. *No. 3*, New-York, (3 members.) *No. 4*, Putnam and West Chester. *No. 5*, Dutchess. *No. 6*, Orange. *No. 7*, Ulster and Sullivan. *No. 8*, Columbia. *No. 9*, Rensselaer. *No. 10*, Albany. *No. 11*, Greene and Delaware. *No. 12*, Schoharie and Schenectady. *No. 13*, Otsego. *No. 14*, Oneida. *No. 15*, Herkimer. *No. 16*, Montgomery and Hamilton. *No. 17*, Saratoga. *No. 18*, Washington. *No. 19*, Franklin, Clinton, Essex, and Warren. *No. 20*, Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence (2 members.) *No. 21*, Chenango and Broome. *No. 22*, Madison and Courtlandt. *No. 23*, Onondaga. *No. 24*, Cayuga. *No. 25*, Tompkins and Tioga. *No. 26*, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, and Yates (2 members.) *No. 27*, Monroe and Livingston. *No. 28*, Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Steuben. *No. 29*, Genesee. *No. 30*, Chautauque, Niagara, and Erie.

* **CITIES and VILLAGES**, pages 11 and 12.—*New-York* begins duly to appreciate the great and enlivening effects which the Grand Canals will produce, the principal of which will fall to her share; and already her improvements begin to correspond with the anticipated result. It is estimated, that about 1000 houses will be built in the course of this present year in only *one* of her *ten* wards; and, with the stores and dwellings already finished or contracted for in the other nine wards, it is probable the whole number built and to be built in the whole city, during 1824, will not fall short of 3,500, of which about 500 are in the places of old or small buildings, leaving about 3,000 *additional* or entirely new ones. The population probably does not *now* materially differ from 140,000; and instead of 74 places of publick worship (as stated on page 35,) this city *now* has 85—and, as there are 4 or 5 more in building or nearly finished, there will be, at the close of this year, about 90.

Albany is also anticipating her portion of the benefits of the canals, which terminate in the upper or northern part of the city, from which point a company, formed by sundry of her citizens, (with a capital of upwards of \$100,000) is constructing an immense *basin* along nearly the whole front or eastern side of the city. The principal dock along the Hudson being somewhat in a crescent-form, a pier or mole 80 feet at bottom and 76 at top, extending from the above point 4300 feet to the lower part of the principal dock aforesaid, will form a basin of about *two acres* surface, which will completely secure canal boats and coasting and river sloops from high winds and rough water. By a lock at the lower end, 180 feet long and 30 wide, sloops can pass in and out, and thus the trans-shipment of cargoes from these vessels to canal boats, and *vice versa*, can be easily and expeditiously effected, without any expense for landing, cartage, or storage. It is contemplated to build a row of stores on the mole, its whole length, on the east side of which will run a street 25 feet wide, connected with the dock and other streets of the city, by 6 or 8 bridges over the basin—forming a great addition and ornament, as well as convenience, to the city, and affording great advantages to the canal and river craft, and (it is hoped) profit to the publick-spirited and enterprising citizens, who have undertaken such a splendid improvement.

Brooklyn has rapidly increased, both in business and population since the census of 1820. In 1822 were built 10 large fire-proof warehouses, and fifty dwelling-houses, besides sundry manufactories. In 1822 were built, besides manufactories, *one* wooden-framed and *two* brick churches, 10 stores, and 164 dwellings. The village, last winter, contained 8 rope-walks, 7 distilleries, 2 chain-cable manufactories, 2 tan-works, 2 extensive white lead manufactories, a glass manufactory, 7 tide and 2 wind-mills, a bank, and an insurance company, with card, comb, pocket-book, floor-cloth, and various other manufactories, and (not 4 as on page 39, but) *seven* churches. Its present population may be about 7,000, including the U. S. Navy-yard and its tenants. But, although this village will continue to flourish and increase in population as the city of

THE MILITIA (see page 12) enrolled last year, 1823, consisted of 132,639 infantry, 8,622 artillery, and 5,448 cavalry—total 146,709.

SALT, page 14.—The manufacture of coarse salt in the town of Salina has recently been commenced; and about 12,000 bushels had been made previous

New-York does; and, although it must forever remain a *separate* name and corporate body—still, *in effect*, and in the *reality* of business, it is but a part of the great city. A great many of its inhabitants not only do business, but have their *whole* business and counting rooms in New-York. Indeed, there is a considerable portion of the merchants of New-York, who do mercantile business no where else, whose families reside, and who reside themselves, *permanently* out of the city, but within 10, 12, or 15 miles; and still more, who reside in Brooklyn, Jersey, Tompkinsville, Hoboken, and within 3 or 4 miles of the city, and off the Island. Their counting-rooms are in town; their *sole* business, and either a partner, or clerk, is there; but they generally lodge at their family's residence *out* of town, there vote at elections, &c. and themselves and their families are there *numbered* in the census. So that the population of New-York is not so large, as it appears in the last census, as it would be, by 6 or 8 thousand, if like most other cities (except Boston,) it had *in* it the families and servants of all, who *permanently* do their business and consider themselves as deeply interested and settled *in* this city. This will be yearly more and more the peculiar case with New-York; and, in a few years there will be a vast population close around this city, on Long and Staten Islands, and in New-Jersey, *virtually* belonging to and *identified with* New-York, but yet not *in point of form* admitted in the census as her population.

Troy has also made great improvement since the great fire there in June, 1820, by which property to the amount of \$370,000 was destroyed; and by which accident the census, taken in August or September following, did not (I imagine) embrace the full population of Troy in ordinary times. But the buildings destroyed by the fire have been replaced by new and handsome ones, and many others erected; and the manufactures of the city have been greatly augmented. Distinguished as a place of the most mercantile discernment and enterprise of any in the Union, of similar magnitude, it has also advantages for manufactures by water-power and otherwise, which leave it inferior to few or no places in *that* respect. And, as it has many excellent flour-mills, and seats for many more, (advantages, which neither Albany, nor the villages above, possess,) it is believed that this city can fairly contend with Albany for the Western, and out-do it in the Northern trade; and that, as there has of late years been more wheat annually shipped from Troy than from Albany; and, as a side-cut opposite Troy enables boats from the Erie Canal to reach that city in six miles less distance than Albany—there can be little doubt that Troy will reap its full share of the benefits of the canals. Its present permanent population is believed to be about the same as that of Brooklyn, above estimated at 7,000; but as some part of the population of the latter (at the Navy-Yard) may be considered as variable or fluctuating, Troy may fairly be considered the *third* place in the State in numbers as well as in commerce—in manufactures perhaps it is the *second*. It has one semi-weekly and two weekly gazettes; about 60 sloops, that ply on the Hudson; and consists of *six* instead of 4 wards, as erroneously stated on page 74.

Utica, now the *fifth* town in the State, has increased comparatively faster than any of the foregoing; its population in November last amounting to 4,017. It has now *seven* houses of public worship (instead of 4 or 5, as on pages 54 and 71,) and a large and flourishing academy. One term of the Supreme Court and the Common Pleas (occasionally) are held in this village. It has also many manufacturing establishments, and *now* probably 4250 inhabitants, or more.

Rochester, Monroe county. The name of this village (see pages 12 and 63, *town* of Gates,) has been *thus* settled by *law*, and the addition of *village* struck off; and it is now necessary that the town of Rochester in Ulster should have some other and a *different* name. In 1812 there were only 2 ordinary dwellings on the site of this village; and in March, 1815, it contained only 20 houses and about 160 inhabitants; in August, 1820, it contained (as on page 12) 1,502 inhabitants; but in June, 1823 (only 2 years and 10 months later,) it contained a population of 3,700! and it has *now* at least 4,500. This includes the population on both sides of the river, as the old wooden bridge and great canal aqueduct-bridge connect East and West Rochester, as they are sometimes called, though they are *incorporated* as *one* and the same village. Rochester has greater natural advantages of water-power for all kinds of hydraulic works than any other place in the State; and already has many great and active manufacturing establishments. From its peculiar situation within 7 miles of Lake Ontario.

to March last—part of it by solar evaporation. One company is establishing works at Syracuse, in which it is supposed 100,000 bushels can be produced by solar evaporation annually. By means of the canal it can be sold at Troy and Albany for 50 cents a bushel. Canal-boat cargoes of Salina salt, both

from which lake-vessels and steam-boats can come within a little distance of the village, and from its natural command of the trade of all the country along the Genesee river to Pennsylvania, Rochester has equally great advantages for commercial and other business; and will probably be, at no distant day, the *second* or *third* town in the State. [See Buffalo further on.] The great aqueduct over the Genesee and the falls of that river are in the centre of the village—numerous bridges thrown over the Erie canal in almost every direction—spacious basins receiving or discharging boats and their cargoes—store-houses overhanging the canal, with their packing and forwarding houses and work-shops—and mills, furnaces, and other manufactories lining the river, or surrounding its tremendous cataracts—with their necessary sluices, feeders, and dams—altogether form a scene and present a view, busy, grand, animating, and picturesque in the highest degree. This village already has 4 churches, 40 or 50 stores, and 2 weekly newspapers; and last year, 150 new houses were added to the 600 buildings before in the village, and the exports of flour, the same year, amounted to 130,000 barrels!

Lockport (page 21) has increased its population so fast since January 1, 1822, that in June 1823 the village contained 400 buildings and 1,458 inhabitants, *exclusive* of those engaged as labourers on the canal—an increase of 1,121 in 6 months, or *doubling* the population of 1822 in less than every *two* months! It probably *now* contains at least 2,500 permanent inhabitants. It is now also the seat of justice or capital of Niagara county, has two churches, and fine water-privileges (by means of the Erie canal,) and is considerably engaged in manufactures.

Ithaca (pages 12 and 58) contained, in September, 1823, three churches, an academy, 2 weekly newspapers, court-house and clerk's office, a bank, 30 stores, 230 houses, and 1268 inhabitants—having more than doubled its population in 5 years. It is situated 2 miles south of Cayuga lake, and within half a mile of the great falls, on sundry large creeks which unite there, where is also a village, just *without* the corporation-limits of Ithaca, containing 150 more persons and many manufactories. Four turnpikes (from Catskill, Newburgh, Geneva, and Athens on the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania,) centre in Ithaca, where 11 mails arrive weekly. A steam-boat plies between the foot of Cayuga lake, near the Erie canal, and *Port L'Orient*, the landing for Ithaca, at the S.E. extremity of the lake; the stages from New-York to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, as well as many others, pass through this village three times a week. So that with its fine natural advantages of water-power and its central situation, Ithaca bids fair to be a considerable town.

Newport, a village acquiring considerable business, and already having a weekly newspaper published in it, is a village, which has arisen on the Erie canal in the town of Elba, west of Brockport, *since last summer*!

Lyons (page 73,) the capital of Wayne county, on the Erie canal, is now one of the most flourishing villages in the State. It has 2 churches, 90 dwellings, many manufacturers' shops, a dry dock, and several bridges, basins, and wharves along the canal.

Palmyra (pages 62 and 73,) on the same canal, in the same county, west of Lyons, is equally enterprising and prosperous, having already 3 churches, an academy, and nearly 1000 inhabitants. It has many mills, some manufactures, and canal basins, bridges, &c.

Fredonia, (page 65,) is a new but flourishing village in the town of Pomfret, in Chautauque county, 45 miles S.W. from Buffalo and 3 miles from Dunkirk on Lake Erie. It contains nearly 100 buildings, including an academy, 2 school-houses, stores, mills, &c.

Buffalo (pages 12 and 55,) though totally destroyed by the British in the late war, has now a great number of large and elegant brick houses, and about 300 buildings in all (being *treble* the number before the war,) 2 weekly newspapers, and probably 2,000 inhabitants. It is the capital of Erie County, at the head of the Erie canal and foot of the lake navigation, and has already great commercial and other business. Navigation is not yet perfectly safe and certain at *Black-Rock*, which has also considerable business; but if the projected harbour [see page 82] shall answer the objects of its formation, this village will also flourish apace; and, in a short period of time, Buffalo and Black-Rock will be connected by a *continued village* along the Erie canal and lake. When this canal and harbour is completed a great town will soon arise on

coarse and fine, of a superior quality, have recently reached Albany; and there is no doubt, that this State alone can supply all the northern States, if not the whole Union, with salt of as good quality, and as cheap, as it can be afforded by the importers of this important article.

[This salt is said to be the purest in the world. By a faithful analysis, made, I believe, by Mr. Chilton, of New-York, it was found to contain 994 parts muriate of soda, 574 sulphate of lime, and $\frac{1}{2}$ muriate of magnesia. The English, Scotch, and St. Ubes' salt contains from 6 to 13 parts of muriate of soda, less than that made at Salina, which must give the latter the preference in market over all the others.]

BANKS, page 17.—To the *Table of Banks* (page 34) should be added the following new ones, viz. 44, Troy Savings Bank, 1823, at Troy—45, Tradesman's Bank, 1823, capital \$600,000—46, Chemical Manufacturing Company, 1824, capital \$500,000—47, Fulton Bank, 1824, capital \$500,000, with permission to augment it to one million; all (the last three) in the city of New-York—Long-Island Bank, capital \$800,000 at Brooklyn, King's County—and, 1824, Bank of Rochester, capital \$250,000, at Rochester, Monroe County. Whole number of Banks in the State 44, exclusive of the 4 Savings Banks (which neither discount nor issue notes) and the United States Branch Bank, as on page 17; and the 21 millions of Bank-capital are thus augmented to 23,150,000—besides which, the Jersey Bank with \$200,000 capital, at Powles' Hook, N. J. and the Manufacturers' Bank, with \$350,000, at Hoboken, N. J. are chiefly owned and managed by persons in New-York, and their bills circulated so much there, as to render them, *in effect*, New-York Banks.

this spot; and as the beautiful situation of Buffalo must give it the preference, the mass of population will doubtless be there—yet it will all be but as one town; and will undoubtedly surpass every other town in this State but New-York, unless it be Rochester, which will probably be the *second* town for some 15 or 20 years, though Buffalo must inevitably become the *second*, after Michigan and other territories around the great lakes shall be only as well settled as the country around lake Erie is even now—for here must all their business and travel with and to New-York and the other Atlantic States meet, enter, and depart. No town in the United States, perhaps none in the world, remote from tide-waters, unless it be *St. Louis*—which, when trade and settlements have well extended along the Missouri and its numerous and extensive tributary streams, must inevitably, by steam-boat and canal navigation, through the Illinois, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers, become a great and flourishing town, and the grand *entrepot* of immense fertile regions—no other town, not on tide waters, has such ulterior prospects of trade and travel as Buffalo.

Plattsburgh (pages 12 and 47,) on lake Champlain, is also a flourishing village, and now contains about 300 houses, a bank, 2 weekly newspapers, and an academy; and should the St. Lawrence and Champlain canal be made, it will become a place of considerable importance and much business—as well as *Ogdensburgh*, *Sackett's Harbour*, *Oswego*, and especially *Syracuse*, when the Oswego canal shall be finished. [See page 21.]

And *Watertown*, Jefferson county, (pages 12 and 25,) is also among the growing and enterprising towns. The village (on Black river, 12 miles E. of Sackett's Harbour) contains 2 churches, many stores, mills, and work-shops, a large cotton-manufactory, and about 110 dwellings. It sold or exchanged cloth to the amount of \$33,500 in one year—1622 barrels of pot and pearl ashes for \$39,000—and, in 1821, the total amount of its exports was \$72,800. [The amount of the exports from the village of *Sackett's Harbour*, same year, was \$91,000, exclusive of a large amount sent coastwise on the lake, or by land, to *Ogdensburgh*.]

[The *order*, therefore, in which our *cities* and *villages* now stand in point of population Only (instead of being as on page 12,) is this—New-York, Albany, Troy, Brooklyn, Rochester, Utica, Schenectady, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Newburgh, Lockport, Canandaigua, Buffalo, Auburn, Plattsburgh, &c. and Ithaca should stand *next after* Sackett's Harbour and Geneva, and *before* Kingston.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, pages 17 and 72.—Since February, 1822, *eleven* additional Insurance Companies have been incorporated in the city of New-York, *one* at Brooklyn, and *two* in other parts of the State—total *new* ones 14, and in *all*, throughout the State, 38—with \$4,350,000 *additional* capital, or about \$12,350,000 in all. Besides these companies, there are also an Insurance and Loan Company, with \$500,000 cap. and leave to increase it to one million and a half; three Coal Companies, (incorporated, though not in operation, I believe,) with an aggregate capital of about two millions; a Gas Light Company with one million capital; and a Lombard Association for loaning money with a capital of \$200,000—all in the city of New-York. There are also sundry companies in other parts of the State for various purposes and with different amounts of capital, not mentioned or included under any head in this Manual.

U. S. REVENUE AND POST-OFFICES in New-York, page 18.—The amount of Duties on imports and tonnage, for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1823, received by the United States at the single port of New-York, fell but \$42,000 short of *ten millions*!

The number of Post-Offices in this State on the 1st of January, 1824, was 376; and many have since been established, making probably about 900 now—July, 1824. In 1793 (thirty years ago) there were *only* 23 Post-Offices in this State!

THE GRAND CANALS, pages 18 to 23, and 72.—On the 5th of September, 1823, the first boat, which ever passed from lake Champlain into Hudson's river, by the Champlain or Northern Canal, arrived at the port of New-York from St. Albans in Vermont, near the Canada line, 330 miles north of New-York. This was the sloop-rigged canal and lake packet-boat, *Gleaner*, 60 feet long on deck, and 13½ feet wide, with a handsome cabin and births for ten passengers, and able to carry 60 tons freight. Her cargo consisted of 1100 bushels of wheat and 40 barrels of pot and pearl ashes; and she was received with salutes of artillery and the congratulations of the citizens.

On the 10th of the same month, the great State dam and sloop-lock in the Hudson a little above Troy was completed, opened, and passed by a steam-boat and a fleet of sloops, when a great and joyous festival was held by the inhabitants of Waterford, Lansingburgh, and Troy, in honour of the occasion. This dam across the Hudson, below the entrance of all the sprouts or several mouths of the Mohawk, but one, is 1,100 feet long, and 9 high; and the sloop-lock at the east end is 30 feet wide (inside,) 114 feet long, and 25 feet high, with 9 feet lift or ascent—the whole cost of which, including the expense of deepening the channel of the Hudson below to the lower end of Troy, 6 feet at low tide, is \$92,270. This dam renders the north or upper sprout of the Mohawk, as well as the Hudson, navigable for large sloops, past Lansingburgh, up to the point, where the Champlain canal enters the Mohawk by 3 locks in Waterford. At the head of these 3 locks, a branch canal extends to the north sprout of the Mohawk further up, and by means of a dam, across that and the Mohawk itself below the Cohoes bridge, a large level sheet of water is formed, through which, by a feeder, the Champlain canal is connected with the Erie canal in the town of Watervliet, about 2 miles from Waterford—from which junction the Erie canal (which also enters the Hudson at Troy by a side-cut,) passes about 8 miles to Albany. Thus this Northern canal is connected with the tide-waters of the Hudson, both at Troy and Albany, by three routes.

On the same day the completion of the great canal aqueduct over the Genesee river at Rochester was celebrated. This aqueduct-bridge is built of hewn stone and solid mason-work, is 302 feet long, is supported on 11 arches and is the most costly and stupendous work of the kind in the State. A feeder connecting the navigation of the river, above the falls, with the canal,

comes into it on the east side, which enables boats from the canal to ascend the Genesee river 70 or 80 miles.

On the 8th day of October following, the *De Witt Clinton*, the first boat from the Erie or Great Western Canal, passed into the Hudson at Albany. The civil and military authorities united with about 40,000 people, from various parts of the State, and a large delegation from the city of New-York, in celebrating the completion of this canal from Genesee river to the Hudson; and the ringing of bells, discharges of artillery, a grand procession, (part of which passed in boats from the junction of the Erie and Champlain canals,) publick addresses and congratulations, publick entertainments, and other demonstrations of joy, testified the wonder and delight, with which the great assemblage of strangers and inhabitants viewed this long desired and most interesting event. This boat was piloted into the river by a Captain Daggett, eighty-four years of age, who, in the American Revolution, acted as pilot to the French fleet and Count de Grasse, when it anchored before York-Town previous to the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army.

During this celebration, and as soon as the procession had passed Gibbonsville on its way to Albany, the *Trojan Trader*, a Western freight-boat, came down the canal near Gibbonsville basin (the short side-cut to the river not then being finished,) and took from Troy "the first load of merchandise sent from the Hudson westward on the Erie Canal." This cargo consisted of merchandise (previously purchased in Troy) for one mercantile firm in the county of Tompkins, three in Cayuga, one in Seneca, one in Ontario, one in Monroe, and three in St. Lawrence—the goods for the latter county to be re-shipped from Rochester at Falltown or Charlotte (Port Genesee,) to Ogdensburgh on St. Lawrence, by way of lake Ontario. The completion of the Oswego canal (see page 21) would save to the people on the St. Lawrence and around half lake Ontario 55 miles canal and more than 100 lake navigation!

On the 24th of the same month, the opening of the Erie Canal to *Brockport*, 20 miles west of Rochester, was celebrated by the inhabitants of Genesee and Monroe Counties. And on the 16th of November arrived at New-York the first vessel or boat that ever reached that port through the Erie canal. This was the schooner "*Mary and Hannah*, of Factory-Falls" in the town of Hector, Tompkins county, situate on the south-eastern extremity of the beautiful Seneca lake, near 40 miles south of Geneva, within about 23 miles of the Pennsylvania line, and by the course of the lake, Seneca out-let, Erie canal, and Hudson's river, 420 miles from New-York. She was owned by two enterprising farmers, one of whom built her himself with the timber of their own lands, and also rigged her from their own manufactures, including the greater part of the iron work, blocks, cordage, &c. He navigated her to New-York himself as master, with his partner as supercargo—thus exhibiting a most noble example of the character of a practical agriculturist, mechanick, ship-builder, mariner, and merchant, united in the person of one of the ingenious and enterprising citizens of this State. The schooner bears the names of the wives of the two owners, and brought a cargo (much of it from their own farms) consisting of 800 bushels of wheat, 3 tons of butter, 4 barrels of beans, some fresh salmon, and other products of the fruitful soil, waters, and forests of the West.*

* The *practicability* of navigating boats of this kind, which pass the canals, down the Hudson to New-York, has been thus fully demonstrated; but, as freight from Albany and Troy is only 12 cents a barrel, and will (when more regular lines of sloops and packets are formed) be reduced to 9 or 10 cents, or less—it is not believed it will be worth while to prepare the canal-boats to proceed to New-York—the river craft can do their business so much cheaper. One of these boats, however, is now at the wharves of New-York (while this is going to press,) taking in freight for Swanton, Vt. north of St. Albans.

Thus the whole of the *Champlain* canal was completed and opened early in September, 1823; and the *Erie* canal was, in October following, completed from Brockport in the town of Sweden, Monroe county, 20 miles west of *Genesee* river, to the tide-waters of the Hudson at Albany, a distance of 287 miles. The remaining distance to lake Erie at Buffalo is about 76 miles, all of which was under contract last fall. much of the 45 miles from Brockport to Lockport being completed at the close of last year, and about half the work on the remaining 31 miles thence to Buffalo being then also done: so that uninterrupted navigation from Albany to Lockport, 332 miles, will be opened this summer, and to Buffalo early next season.

COURSE, RISE AND FALL, DISTANCES, LOCKS, &c. of the *Erie* Canal.—From Buffalo creek and village, where a good harbour is formed by a wide and stout pier extending far into the lake, the canal has a descent of half an inch per mile, 10 miles into Tonnewanta creek, which by a dam, (4 feet 6 inches high near the mouth,) forms the canal, without ascent or descent, for 12 miles, where *deep cutting*, as it is called, commences, and extends across the mountain $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Lockport, about 3 miles of which is through rock 20 feet deep, with a half-inch descent per mile—forming a *level*, without lock or interruption, the whole 31 miles. Here the canal descends 60 feet by 5 *double* locks, one set for descending and the other for ascending boats. Then commences the *Genesee level*, which, with a descent of half an inch per mile, continues south of the Alluvial Way (or Ridge Road, 31st page,) 65 miles, without any lock or interruption, to the foot of Mount Hor in Brighton, 2 miles east of Genesee river, over which it passes on the great aqueduct-bridge at Rochester. From the east end of this great level, it descends for about 58 miles by 16 locks, 126 feet, to the level of Seneca river,* then $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Montezuma, where commences the first *ascent* from lake Erie; and, by 8 ascending locks (73 feet) and 2 descending locks (17 feet,) in about 37 miles, we reach the west end of the *Rome Summit* or *Long Level* at Lodi, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Syracuse. This is the longest water-level on this or any canal, and extends $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles (not 67, as on page 19,) from Lodi to Frankfort, on the south side of the Mohawk, 8 miles east of Utica. Thence the canal *descends* for about 76 miles, 199 feet, by 26 locks, to Niskayuna, 4 miles below Schenectady; and thence it descends for 25 miles, nine of which are on the north side of the river in Saratoga county, by 26 more locks, 213 feet (passing by the Cohoes falls on the south bank of the Mohawk, and then on the west bank of the Hudson,) to the tide at Albany. So that this canal, in its whole course of 363 miles from Buffalo (296 by the best road,) has 83 locks—besides the 5 *ascending locks* at Lockport and sundry guard-locks—descending 620 feet by 75 locks, and ascending 73 feet by 8 locks; and finds the tide at Albany 547, or, as some make it, 550 feet *lower* than the waters of lake Erie. A branch canal or side-cut opposite Troy connects this canal, by 2 *more* locks, with the tide at that city; and the feeder and dam across the Mohawk, before mentioned, connect it also with the Champlain canal at Waterford.

A harbour is also to be formed in lake Erie at the village of Black Rock, at the head of Niagara river, two miles below Buffalo, by means of an immense mole and pier, extending from the main shore 30 rods to Squaw island, and from that island 530 rods to Bird island: with 260 rods of embankment along the east shore of Squaw island. A large lock of about four feet fall is to be constructed near the main shore, where the water is from 8 to 10 feet deep, to enable vessels from lake Erie to pass down safely into the Niagara below, where that river will form an excellent harbour for the distance of 3 or 9 miles to the mouth of the Tonnewanta, whither thousands of vessels may re-

* In naming the *counties* through which this canal passes (on page 19,) *Wayne* county was not mentioned, as it has been *since* formed from part of Seneca and Ontario counties—see page 73. The canal, of course, passes through that county, and *now* only through a small corner of Seneca county, and through very little, if any, of Ontario county.

sort in stress of weather, and ride secure from the storms that frequently agitate the lake, and ascend again at their pleasure. A lock at the Tonnewanta will connect this harbour also with the Erie canal. These works are to be built by contract for \$95,189.

COURSE, RISE AND FALL, DISTANCES, LOCKS, &c. of the Northern Canal.—The Champlain Canal rises from the level of that lake at Whitehall, by 7 locks, 54 feet, to the *summit level* at Fort-Ann, 12 miles—whence that level continues 12 miles to Fort-Edward on Hudson's river, near which village it receives a large feeder from that river by means of a dam across it, 900 feet long, and 27 feet high. Here the canal descends by 3 locks, 30 feet, into the Hudson, which is used as a canal, with 2 locks on the east bank round Fort-Miller Falls, to the head of the Saratoga long fall, in Argyle, 11½ miles—whence the canal runs on the west bank of the Hudson, through the battle grounds of Stillwater and Saratoga, 17 miles on a level, 2 miles below Stillwater village, with less than an inch descent per mile—thence it descends by 9 locks, 95 feet in 9½ miles, to the mouth or upper sprout of the Mohawk at Waterford—and thence in the Hudson between 2 and 3 miles to the tide-water at the foot of the Troy sloop-lock, which descends 9 feet:—whole distance 64 miles, ascending by 7 locks, 54 feet, and descending by 14 locks 143 feet—actual height of Lake Champlain above the Hudson at Fort-Miller, 54 feet; and above the tide at Troy 89 feet—whole number of locks on this canal 21.

ADDITIONAL WORKS AND EXPENSE of the Canals.—There are, moreover—besides the great aqueduct over the Mohawk at the Little Falls, those over the Skaneateles out-let and over Onondaga, Otisco, Owasco, Mud, and other creeks, and the many aqueducts over creeks and deep ravines between Rochester and Lockport—two immense aqueducts over the Mohawk between Albany and Schenectady, the first of which is in Watervliet (above the Cohoes Falls,) 1188 feet long, resting on 26 piers, by which means the Erie canal crosses the river into Saratoga county; and the second is at Alexander's bridge in Niskayuna (only 11 miles from Ballston Springs,) 802 feet long, and 25 feet above the surface of the river, bringing back the canal to the south bank of the Mohawk in Schenectady county. There are, also, an immense and very expensive embankment at Irondequoit (or Teoronto) creek in Pittsford, Monroe county, and very many smaller ones in other different places: three dams across Hudson's river, (*besides* those at Troy and Fort-Edward,) one across the Mohawk, one across Schoharie river, or creek, one across the Tonnewanta, a great many across such streams as Wood, Fish, Oriskany, Oneida, and Chitteningo creeks:—large and convenient basins at various places along the canals, one at their termination in Albany, and two or more at several places, such as Waterford, Gibbonsville, their *junction* below the Cohoes, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Salina, (end of the branch canal from Syracuse,) Lyons, Palmyra, Rochester, Lockport, &c. and one dry dock at Lyons, one at Palmyra, and 2 or 3 at Syracuse for building and repairing boats:—a great many feeders, several of which are navigable some distance from the canal:—and bridges, waste-weirs, guard-locks, and culverts almost innumerable.

But as using Hudson's river for the canal the 11 miles before mentioned, prevents the running of passage-boats on the Champlain canal, and is found inconvenient in other respects—it is intended to construct the canal, that distance, on the west bank of that river. This and the completion of a feeder, which is begun, from Glen's Falls to the Fort-Ann Summit level, and some other improvements, will cost about \$350,000. And the completion of the Erie canal from Brockport to Buffalo, including the Black-Rock harbour, and some other improvements along that canal, will cost about \$1,000,000 more. The whole amount which *both* canals and the works connected with them and their uses had cost, at the close of 1823, was a little over *seven* millions. So that the cost of completing the *whole* of these great works and their appen-

dages, which will be wholly accomplished in the course of the year 1825, will be about \$3,500,000.

This difference from the original calculation and from that on page 20, *ante*, has arisen from sundry causes and circumstances. And it is not the least interesting and curious fact, that the beneficial effects, which even the *partial* construction of the Western canal had on all the country along and near its borders, so much exceeded all anticipation, that in 1822, as soon as produce could, even by some short distances of land-carriage, where the canal was not then navigable, pass from Rochester to Schenectady, by means of the Mohawk from the Little Falls, (*then* the east end of canal navigation,) the price of wheat on the western section of the canal rose *fifty per cent.* and of all articles of subsistence along that and the middle section, nearly as much. This, of course, rendered the expenses of supporting all persons employed at least one third more, and greatly raised the amount of the sums thenceforward paid on contracts for jobs. Great alterations, also, continued to be made in the manner of constructing many parts of the work. It was found far more expensive than was expected to fasten such piers in the rapids of the Genesee at Rochester, as were sufficient to sustain the vast arches and aqueduct, which it was deemed more judicious and economical to erect at first, instead of altering or enlarging them afterwards. A double tier of locks were ordered to be made at Lockport, to enable the ascending and descending boats to pass without interfering with or hindering each other; and it is to be regretted, that a similar course was not pursued at the Cohoes and Little-Falls, and every place, where there are many locks near together, as the time is not far distant, when another tier of locks must be constructed at such places, or great delay, confusion, and dissatisfaction will be the consequence. The dam and lock at Troy, the harbour at Black-Rock, the dam at Fort Edward, the two aqueducts over the Mohawk, the deep cutting of 20 feet through 3 miles of solid rock at the Mountain Ridge, several side-cuts or branch canals, and sundry other considerable works,* are all in addition to the original calculation. And most of the work has been done with far better materials and with more labour, and the numerous aqueducts (mostly of solid mason-work) twice as substantial and expensive, as was contemplated on the commencement of the undertaking. So that without making *any* allowance for the unlooked-for sudden alteration in the price of produce, the excess of the whole cost over that of the original calculation, will not equal the *additional* improvement, usefulness, and value of these great works, nor the proportion of toll, received as the works proceed, beyond what was anticipated.

TOLL, pages 20 & 72.—The toll on salt and gypsum is now fixed at the rate of 50 cents a ton for 100 miles—on other produce of the country \$1,50—and on merchandise \$3. The revenue from tolls on both canals, in 1822, was \$64,072.33, though it was estimated beforehand at only \$40,000. Last year (1823) it was as follows: *Erie canal*, between Brockport and Seneca river \$20,954.11—Middle section (from Seneca river to Utica) \$77,593.26—Eastern section \$27,444.09—total on E.C. \$125,991.46:—*Champlain canal* \$26,966.87. Total on *both* canals, \$152,958.33—though not open to the Hudson till September and October, as before stated; and although the toll *was estimated* in the winter of 1823, at only \$100,000. The commissioners observe that the amount received on the *Champlain* canal gives much greater promise of the future usefulness of that canal than has ever been anticipated. They estimate the revenue from both canals this year (1824) at \$250,000. It will probably exceed that sum. During the first 27 days after the navigation commenced in May last, toll was received at the single lock at Albany, (only 8 miles from the toll-house at the junction) the sum of \$17,783.71. And I think there can

* Three of the 7 locks of the Erie canal, at its junction with the Champlain canal, are made of *white marble*, from the quarry at Sparta in West-Chester county. 135 miles distant down the Hudson.

now remain little doubt, that after next year, when the canals shall have been *wholly* finished, the Erie Canal alone will yield the *half million* calculated on, page 21; and that by 1830, a *million* is no improbable amount. Nor of their great

PUBLIC UTILITY AND CONVENIENCE can less be said than of their *profit* to the state and *benefit* to individuals. They will give employment to a great mass of people, which will be increased as the canals urge on the settlement of new lands in the Western States, and the improvement and better cultivation of those already but sparsely settled. This will produce and keep alive competition, which insures fidelity and cheapness in transportation. Already extensive lines of sloops and boats (and waggons where the Erie Canal is not finished) have been established from New-York to Buffalo, the proprietors of which will (by their connexions) also forward any freight to Green Bay, Michigan, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, or even to Louisville or St. Louis.—Nor does travelling or removing with families now meet with any obstacles.—Even lines of passage or packet boats are already established on the Erie Canal; and, while a passage in one of these boats is far more easy and safe from jolting, noise, or accidents, than in stages and steam-boats, it is vastly cheaper. A light steam-boat also, is about to run from Schenectady to Rochester, at the rate of only *three* cents a mile for each passenger, or \$7 20, the whole distance (240 miles,) *including* board! And way passengers, or those who have only a day's travel or a little way to go on business or pleasure, and want no meals or lodging, now pay but *two cents* a mile—an unparalleled convenience to people on or near the canal. A hundred weight of goods can now be conveyed from New-York, by this canal to Columbus in Ohio, for \$3 50—from Philadelphia to the same place, it costs from 5 to 6 dollars. When this canal shall be finished (in 1825) the same thing can be done for less than \$3, and when the Ohio canal or canals shall be made (as inevitably will be the case, at no distant day,) it can be done for less than \$2. The vast tide of emigration which these great and obvious advantages to the countries on and near the great lakes, or rivers leading through them to the Erie Canal, have lately turned from Indiana, Illinois, (and other fine countries not yet connected with this canal,) into *Michigan*, the North West section of *Ohio*, where the Indian title is now extinguished, and the *North Western Territory* at and around Green Bay—clearly indicates the importance of the canal to other states and territories, and foreshows the wealth and honour it is destined to confer on the state of New-York. In two or three years after its full completion, it will make Michigan an independent and confederated *State* of the Union, and many years sooner than it otherwise would be constituted a state; and will also be the means of promoting part of the present North Western Territory to the same distinction in eight or ten years. And it will do still more for the rich and extensive domains of Illinois, the moment (which, it is hoped, is now not far remote,) that the safe and easy navigation of her unequalled fresh-water river, almost a natural canal of itself for more than 300 miles, shall be extended by an artificial canal 60 or 70 miles to the south end of lake Michigan, which is only about 50 feet higher than the Mississippi at the mouth of the Illinois, a few miles only from St. Louis.

Neither have the prospects of trade in the productions of our own state and its waters, nor the expectations, founded on the attractions which all these conveniences and improvements add to our natural advantages, in the least failed us. On the contrary, the minutest productions of the ocean, rivers, and lakes—the most humble tree or shrub of the forest—the most common substance of the earth—as well as the ordinary productions of farms, gardens, and orchards, can all be transported to places where they will be useful or desirable, with such facility and cheapness, that none of our people can ever be at a loss for useful employment. And while the rising cities and villages in this and other Atlantic states receive the water-lime, now acknowledged to be superior to the Roman cement, (see page 16,) and the lumber, the salt, the iron, &c. of our interior, the people along the canals and even around the

lakes, even to Detroit, Mackinaw, and Green Bay, may, without extravagance, by means of these canals, feast on the early and delicate fruits of the Southern States and the West Indies, and on the oysters, green turtle, and other shell fish of the sea-board.* And while invalids find their way to the mineral waters of Saratoga with the greatest ease and economy, those persons who travel for pleasure or information will now have new and powerful inducements to visit this State. A single day's ride on these canals affords opportunity and subjects for lasting delight and deep reflection.†

* Already a *museum* floats on the Erie canal; and a boat, called the *Encyclopædia* traverses the country by the canal, bearing along a book-store of 2000 volumes, and a lottery office, distributing the favours of literature and fortune, and collecting in return *even* rags as well as money. Such is the enterprise and industry these wonderful improvements have awakened.

† A traveller has lately described a passage of this kind on the Erie canal, in June, from Albany to Schenectady (23 miles by the canal,) which may perhaps be considered the most interesting and grand of any in a like distance on any canal in the world. From Albany to Gibbonsville the canal passes on the right or west bank of the Hudson, between that river and the great northern road which comes through Troy, the road filled with stages and carriages of all descriptions, and the river whitened with the sails of vessels; while before and behind you appear canal boats freighted with the productions of the north and west, or with merchandise from foreign climes for the supply of the interior and new countries. The traveller thinks that this spectacle infinitely surpasses, in magnitude and interest, the boasted view of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal as it passes the river Irwell in England. After passing through the grounds of the United States' arsenal and in full view of Troy, and when the boat has ascended the highest elevation of the ridge, over which the Mohawk descends by the Cohoe's falls, a mile or two above the junction of the western and northern canals, an extensive, beautiful, and sublime prospect is presented. Close and low on your left, if you turn to the east (as the prospect requires,) the Cohoes thunders down 70 feet perpendicularly, in an unbroken sheet, at this season, from shore to shore; and on raising your eyes, the tops of the Kayaderassoras mountains in Saratoga, and the mountains around lake George, appear in the north. On your right (seven miles below) are seen the spires of Albany, and the blue summits of the Catskill mountains in the distant horizon. Before you, and at your feet, as it were, lie the bridge over the Mohawk and the four rocky murmuring mouths (or sprouts) of that river; the canals gliding away to Albany and to lake Champlain through the bloody fields of Saratoga; the broad Hudson slumbering in his bed; the large villages of Waterford and Lansingburgh and the bridge across the Hudson between them, with the many new and smaller villages, and the city of Troy, obscured only by the dark green forest on the islands embosomed in the branches of the Mohawk—while the Hudson below winds his sluggish way heavily against the tide toward the ocean, with the mountains of Massachusetts and the Green mountains in Vermont rising in front of you, into the eastern sky, and a cultivated country around you, loaded with the bounty of Ceres and Pomona. On proceeding westward, you have a view of the heights of Duanesburgh and the distant hills of Montgomery and of Saratoga counties, into the latter of which you pass on the first great aqueduct over the Mohawk, and sailing along in view of the village of Middleton, in the town of Half-moon, you re-cross the Mohawk, on the second aqueduct, into Schenectady county at Alexander's bridge, where a feeder from the Mohawk above supplies the canal downwards to its junction with the northern canal. You then proceed on a level along the Mohawk to Schenectady (the seat of Union College) where the canal passes through the principal streets of the city, in sight of its beautiful bridge over the Mohawk.

In this passage, which, owing to the great number of locks to be passed, takes up most of the day, we had (as is the case in all the canal passage-boats) excellent accommodations, genteel and intelligent company, a courteous commander, an obliging crew, and excellent viands and wines, with all the delicacies of the season. In this single short passage, we saw, also, *all the various machinery and properties of a canal*, deep-cuttings, (some places 27 feet through rocks,) basins, aqueducts, locks, feeders, bridges, waste-weirs, guard-locks, culverts, and embankments. Moreover in the course of this passage of 23 miles, we saw three cities, eight villages, one college, two arsenals, four large river-bridges, (three of them on the Mohawk,) two large aqueducts, twenty-eight locks, (2 at Troy,) two large rivers, and one celebrated cataract. We passed through three counties, and saw parts of several more: as well as parts of three states; and we

So that, on the whole, not only have our sober anticipations of the benefits, uses, and convenience of these Grand Canals, in the pursuits of agriculture, manufactures, trade, and commerce; and, in the means of travelling on business or pleasure, as well as in promoting the interests of learning, in securing the future abundance of our treasury, and in establishing the credit and elevating the character of the state both at home and abroad, been realized—but even the hopes and calculations of the *most sanguine* have thus far been fulfilled; and, on some points, greatly surpassed. The stimulus our success has given to enterprise, in works of this kind, in our sister states, is already in operation; and, the great Union, or “Ohio and Chesapeake” canal, to connect the waters of the Ohio river and its head branches with the ocean through the Potomack river and the waters of the Chesapeake Bay—which, but for the undertakings and success of New-York, would not have been commenced for many generations yet to come, if ever—has already been spiritedly undertaken by three states, and will (probably with the aid of a fourth state) be accomplished 10 or 12 years hence at the latest. This project includes also, the construction of a canal connecting the Ohio* with lake Erie, by which the people of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the whole Western country will be furnished with a *choice* of markets in the Atlantic States. Nor need this be any cause of apprehension that the Erie Canal will want business: on the contrary, a double set of locks throughout its whole extent will be necessary very soon after its entire completion; and in less than forty years, it is believed that an *additional* parallel canal, or the *enlargement* of the present one, will become absolutely necessary. The latter method will probably be considered the best, and be commenced in a shorter period than above mentioned; for, I imagine, that whenever any considerable portion of the canal shall need extensive repairs or alteration, it would be much the cheapest and produce the least delay or interruption in its navigation, to make it a third or two fifths wider, and (if advisable) a foot or two deeper, with a towing path on *each* side, one for the ascending and the other for the descending boats. In a few years the canal *could* be enlarged, in this manner, the whole length. This would obviate all trouble and delay in the boats passing by each other as they now do, and would answer the same purpose as an additional canal of the same dimensions as the present one.—It would cost *much less* to do this than to construct *an entire new and separate* canal, and require *less water* to supply it, as the evaporation and soakage in two separate canals, would be much greater than in *one* requiring an equal quantity of water, in the first instance. But a *single* canal, which would answer *all* the purposes of two such as the Erie Canal, need not necessarily be large enough to require near so much water as *two separate* ones, even at the *first* filling.

witnessed much of the sublime and beautiful in nature and art, with a display of rapid and useful improvement, no where else exhibited in the same extent of country. [I have myself often been over most of the ground here described, particularly about the Cohoes, Troy, and Schenectady, and know the truth of this representation, with some additions, which I have made from personal observation.]

* This is a *different* canal from the “Ohio Canal” mentioned in the 22d page of this Manual. The one there mentioned has been earnestly undertaken by the state of Ohio, but its course is not yet fixed on, owing to some doubt about a sufficiency of water on the summit-level between the lake and the river, on the Scioto route. Surveyors and engineers are *now* exploring other routes and attempting to ascertain the quantity of water which may be obtained on each. Eventually the canal *may* pass by the Sandusky and Great or Little Miami to the Ohio near Cincinnati—by the Sandusky and Scioto—by the Cayahoga and the Muskingum—or, more probably, by the Cayahoga, Muskingum, and Scioto near Chilicothe, to the Ohio. At any rate it will pass nearly through the *middle* of the state, north and south, or north-easterly and south-westerly. The canal, to connect lake Erie with the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, will pass through part of Pennsylvania by the Big Beaver, into Ohio by the Mahoning creek, and by part of Grand river to Fairport, on the lake; whole distance about 90 miles.

Other canals are also proposed to be made in our own State; particularly one of considerable importance called the "St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal," to connect the St. Lawrence river at Ogdensburgh with lake Champlain at Plattsburgh, and (by this lake) with the Champlain and Northern Canal at Whitehall. The course of this canal would be through St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton counties, running along from 5 or 6 to 10 or 15 miles from the St. Lawrence river and the Canada line; its length about 130 miles; and its summit-level above lake Champlain 1245 feet, requiring about 1650 feet of lockage, including both the ascent and descent. Although this would be an expensive canal, and would not, in such a thinly settled country, obtain great business *at once*—since it is not probable any trade would be done through it from such parts of the shores of Ontario as would reach it by boats or sloops, inasmuch as trade from such parts of the country could reach Oswego as easily as Ogdensburgh, and by taking the Oswego and Erie Canals, arrive in the Hudson *without* re-shipment and trans-shipment to and from sloops on lake Champlain at Plattsburgh and Whitehall, or the additional expense and delay of 100 miles lake navigation: still, as it would obtain considerable business from Canada, and conduce to the rapid settlement of the country (some of it very fertile,) through which it will pass, it certainly ought to be commenced ere long. And as it is an important object to effect the settlement and improvement of that least improved portion of the state, I cannot but think that *the state* should advance or procure part of the funds to complete this canal, next after that of Oswego. In a few years after its completion, the publick lands in that quarter would be at least trebled in value.

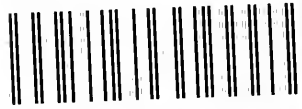
No branch of political economy has heretofore been so little understood as that of making canals. For, *as to any community itself* in which there are more persons than enough to raise provisions and procure clothing for that community, there could be no loss in raising money and paying it out again for making a canal *within its territory*, even if the canal should never be used. The same amount of money or property would still be in the community—it would only have changed hands. And, if such canal should be used, whatever should be received on it, beyond the expense of repairs, toll-gatherers, &c. would be a *clear gain* to such state or community. But, in a community, which has lands to settle, and is desirous of increasing its members, the positive benefits of canals—where they can unite with great natural and navigable water-courses, which extend to a market, or pass through countries, where articles, produced in the territory lying along such canals, can be exchanged for such products of the former as are wanted in the latter—exceed all calculation. And there can be no doubt, that *every strip* of inhabitable country, from 15 to 25 miles wide, in which a canal could be made to reach any such water-course as the Hudson, Ohio, Mississippi and its navigable branches, Alabama and Tombecbee, James River, Kennebeck, Penobscot, and all the lakes, connected with either and navigable by sloops or steam-boats: every such strip of country, having 7 to 12 miles of country on each side of a canal, would not only pay for making one, by means of its toll, in 15 or 20 years, but, in twice such period, would hereby treble or quadruple its wealth, its population, and the value of the land remaining unsold.

COMMON SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, &c. pages 23, 24, and 72.—In 1823 the number of common schools was 7,382, kept, on an average, eight months in the year, of which 331 are new schools, organized since 1822. The *whole* number of children *taught* that year, was 400,534, being more than *one-fourth* of the whole population of the State. If to these we add those taught in the academies and colleges of the state, the total would be about 404,000, *exclusive* of those taught in the various Sunday schools, in the schools of charitable and religious societies, and the numerous private and other schools mentioned on page 24. So that if we reckon these latter, there can be little doubt that the whole number of youth, who receive instruction for the greatest portion of the year, in this state, exceeds 425,000. These are also *exclusive* of the numerous students at law, at the medical schools, and at the theological seminaries.

STATE FUNDS, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURES, page 26.—The total amount of the funds of the state, at the close of last year (1823) was \$4,270,806 38. The publick debt was at the same time, \$1,050,000 00, *besides* the canal loan, which was then \$2,943,500 00 at 6 per cent, and \$2,922,000 00 at 5 do.—*total* debt of this state \$6,915,500 00. The receipts at the treasury, in 1823, amounted to \$1,132,484 86; and the payments to \$1,104,964 44. The ordinary expenses of government for this year (1824) are estimated at \$299,200 00; and the amount of revenue (for the same period) applicable to the same, at \$458,527 36, leaving \$161,327 36 unappropriated in the treasury. And it is, therefore, supposed that the tax of one mill on a dollar may be safely *reduced* one-half. The common school and literary funds have experienced little or no variation since the close of 1821.



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